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VOL. 19. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.

Congress Library

SENATOR M. S. QUAY ELECTED

HIS GREAT OVATION IN THE SENATE.

Thousands Congratulate Him—The Applause When He Entered the Senate.

For over two years, the psalm singer, John Wannamaker and his political cohorts have waged war against the reelection of Senator M S. Quay, of Pennsylvania. For over two years the political enemies in the State of Pennsylvania have persecuted and prosecuted Senator Quay and every time he came out victorious. No man has been more abused than Senator Quay, and notwithstanding all this he has triumped over his enemies and is returned to the Senate. When he took his seat in the Senate on Tuesday, his desk was packed with flowers and the congratulations he received were from all sources.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

New Congressman from Alabama Was Condemned to Be Hanged During the War.

A rare distinction is that enjoyed by Judge William Richardson, who has recently been chosen to succeed Gen. Joe Wheeler in congress from the state of Alabama. During the civil war, when a mere boy, he was under sentence of death and narrowly escaped the gallows. He had enlisted in the confederate army, been captured in his first battle and taken to Indiana as a prisoner of war. He escaped and, falling in with a confed-

CAPTURED BY THE YANKEES.

erate spy, tried to make his way back through the federal lines to the south. The spy, known to the outside world only as "Mr. Paul," was captured, and with him young Richardson. The boy was condemned to be hanged, as well as the older spy, when the confederate general, Forrest, attacked the union forces under Crittenden at Murfreesboro just in time to liberate the two condemned men. Richardson went back to Alabama, studied law after the war, became probate and county judge and now occupies Joe Wheeler's seat in congress. He is said not to be at all ashamed of having been under the shadow of the gallows.

Practical Joker at Work.

Mischievous persons visited the dairy farm of John Anschutz, a Stowe township (Pa.) farmer, and adjusted a pair of red spectacles over the eyes of his cross white bull Dexter. When this animal saw the whole world done in crimson he made a wild charge to annihilate it. The side of the barn was knocked in, several lengths of fence prostrated and a milkmaid barely escaped with her life. The bull is now laid up for repairs and Mr. Anschutz is offering a reward of five dollars for the arrest of the guilty parties.

Antics of an Old Clock.

An antique clock, in Calcium, Pa., lately struck one, and almost caused a tragedy. It has been in the family of Mrs. Susanna Phillips for 160 years. While that lady was triyng to wind it, the clock tilted forward, falling upon her and crushing her to the floor. An aged invalid, Peter Koller, hearing her screams, crept to her assistance and managed to rescue her.

American Playing Cards Abroad.

There are few countries in the world where American playing cards are not found. They are attaining remarkable popularity in the far east, Japan liking them particularly.

CERTAIN TO BE APPOINTED.

The Positive Politicians Who declare they Elected. The Republican Ticket--What the President is to Hand out. Amusing Declarations.

There are in this city quite a number of politicians from the States. They are on a visit to the national capital. A few of them were engaged to make speeches in the last election for which they were paid up in full. Most of them magnify their importance and have declared that they are sure of a place the moment they ask for it. Just how much work was done by these gentlemen and just how much value was put upon their services no one knows but the gentlemen who sent them out and from whom they received their money. If it can be recalled, prior to the nomination and election of President McKinley some of these very individuals were in the field making speeches against the President, which were used as campaign documents by the democratic party. THE BEE has now in its possession several printed interviews and addresses against the republican party and the President. The members of this Afro-American council or rather some of them went so far as to prevent an indorsement of the administration. After the fourth of March some of these very gentlemen will be seen at the white house in company with members of Congress asking for a job. Already the files of the Executive departments are filled with applications from these distinguished and patriotic? republicans who are fighting for a job from minister down to a spittoon washer.

FACTS ABOUT REINDEER.

Reindeer can be reared at an expense of four to seven dollars per head.

Miners throughout Alaska are beginning to use reindeer as pack animals.

Reindeer are now the principal mail carriers between Alaskan inland points.

The annual increase of a reindeer herd is from 40 to 60 per cent. A herd of 5,000 would furnish about 2,000 fawns each spring.

The feet of a reindeer are of such peculiar shape that it can cover more icy ground in less time than any other known creature.

Reindeer meat in Alaska brings one dollar per pound; skins of the animals are ten dollars each; $120 is readily paid for a trained pack reindeer.

In the reindeer's hind foot is an oil duct which he employs to grease the place where the horn drops off in the shedding process.

The reindeer can do more work for its size than any other animal in the world. Harnessed to a sled it can pull a 300-pound load 100 miles in one day over ice and snow.

The first shipment to Alaska consisted of 16 reindeer and was made in 1892. The total number of reindeer in Alaska to-day is about 3,000, and they are widely distributed over the country.

It is estimated that a miner could travel through Alaska for a whole year and carry sufficient food by employing ten reindeer. This would be allowing for the killing of one deer for food.

About 134 reindeer are imported each year from Siberia, the animals being brought over Behring strait during the summer, when the water is free from ice. The reindeer stand the voyage very well.

ODD WAYS IN JAPAN.

Carpenters use tools in the reverse way.

Men make of themselves beasts of burden and horses are rarely seen.

The estimated population of the empire is 40,000,000, and there are only 400 dentists, or one dentist to every 100,000 persons.

Railroad travel is less expensive than in America, as a first-class fare on the government lines is only three sen a mile, or one and one-half cents American money.

Where there are double railroad tracks, the trains are run so that they pass on the left side instead of the right, as in the United States. Street cars do the same thing, and persons meeting pass to the left.

The first thing that greets the eye in the Inland sea is a sampan, that curious old craft that has probably remained unchanged and unimproved for centuries. It is a clumsy boat propelled by a single oar and that with a joint in it.

Bullocks, wearing shoes of matted straw, are used to some extent. The output of the great copper mines in the interior, employing 10,000 men, is hauled 12 miles to the city of Nikko by bullocks hitched singly to low-wheeled cars, carrying half a ton of the metal.

Cotton Growing in Oklahoma.

It is believed by many that the dry climate of southern Oklahoma and the southern district of the Indian Territory is going to make that section the home for the finest grades of cotton. An item from Dennison, Tex., says: "During the season it has developed that the cotton grown in the Choctaw nation was of an extra good fiber, grading above the average and in great demand for export. A great deal has been shipped to Germany and England. Indian cotton hereafter will command the top price."

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Manila is 9,360 miles from the capital.

Honolulu is 4,513 miles west of Washington.

In Milwaukee recently during a rainstorm several trees were set on fire by diverted electric currents.

Albany, N. Y., is the second oldest settlement in the original 13 colonies and the third oldest chartered city in the United States.

THE NEORO AND HAWAII.

NO PLACE FOR THE LOUISIANA NEGRO.

A Scheme to Fool Them Across the Pacific—Must Have Money to Live.

Whenever a new country opens up, you can always find schemes and tricksters to make money out of an unfortunate class. There are agents in the South from Hawaii endeavoring to persuade colored men to go there to work on sugar plantations. Hawaii is not the place for Negro laborers. To live in that country it requires money. The highest wages, it is understood given to farm hands, are twenty dollars per month which will not enable the most ordinary person to live. The advice of THE BEE is that no colored man from the South or elsewhere should emigrate to Hawaii. Once the negro is in Hawaii, that moment he is treated as a slave. And it will be impossible for him to return to this country, because he will not earn money enough to return. Some years ago, a similar

HON. M. S. QUAY,
Re-elected to the Senate by 130 Votes.

scheme was inaugurated to send colored men to Liberia and from all reports those who went to Liberia died a few months after their arrival. Perhaps a few survived the climate and what few who did exist were paupers on the government. Designing politicians, in Hawaii, are willing to have colored men to emigrate there to be used. The native Hawaiian and the negro cannot work in harmony. The white man wants the negro to advance his personal ambition and after once satisfied the negro will be treated as they are in the south. It is nothing more or less than to use the colored man against the natives on the pretext of giving him work on sugar plantations.

There is a scheme to send thousands of colored men from Louisiana especially to Hawaii. It is quite natural to presume that there is no room there for so many and there is nothing for them to do but starve to death.

The West is the place for the colored man if he intends to leave the South. He must not colonize at that. He must scatter throughout the North, East and West. The time for experimenting with the negro has passed. The negro has been fooled and disappointed long enough. He must do something practical. He should see something in sight and go only to such places that will give him welcome. Hawaii is not the place for the Louisiana negro.

Earl's Etchings

The latest school appointee is Miss Viola Collier.

Miss Julia O. Sheppard, a teacher of the Bannaker School, has been promoted to the third grade. Miss Clara Jones resigned.

Mr. Judge W. Hall, colored, has been made a member of the Metropolitan Police Force. Major Sylvester takes the list as it comes.

Dr. Lucy Moten, of the Washington Normal School, was at the Randall Building last week. Miss Moten left in high appreciation of her visit.

Miss Florence Bailey of 432 I st. n.w. has fully recovered from a recent attack of the grip.

The many friends of Mr. Charles H. Wilson, Jr. are glad to learn of his ultimate recovery. Mr. Wilson's seige of illness embraces a period of three months.

Mr. J. J. Goode, a clerk of the War Department, has gone to a well known mind Sanitarium for special treatment. Mr. Gohde remained at his post of duty until Thursday of last week when it was found that he would have to give up and submit to medical care. THE BEE tends its sympathy to the afflicted family.

Boyd Wallace was convicted of murder in the first degree last week in Criminal Court No. 1. Justice Clabaugh presiding. Wallace, who is colored, was on trial for the killing of Robert Stafford, also colored at 607 N st., n. w., last August. The verdict of the jury was not even qualified and the only expiation for his crime will be the death penalty unless executive clemency intervenes.

The death of Mr. Osborne Hunter, a clerk for several years in the Pension Office, is chronicled with the deepest regret. Mr. Hunter consented to undergo an operation at the Garfield Hospital, where his final moments were past. The deceased came from North Carolina in the early seventies and gained most of his self reliance since a resident of the District. The interment was private with instruction to disregard all floral designs.

George F. George, a wealthy farmer of Monticello, N. Y., intends to establish a colony of 700 Virginia negroes on his farm. Huts will be built for the colonist and general store opened in the immediate community. It is surmised that the settlement will furnish cooks, waiters, porters and other domestic help for the surrounding boarding houses. The residents of Monticello do not like the notion of so many colored people living near their village.

So many now-a-days forget the fact that social rank is reckoned by birth. The world's aristocracy is the product of royal extraction, prominence of ancestry deciding the lordship. This issue brings a trifle discomfort to the American man or woman and intensifies a caste prejudice that sooner or later must terminate into some terrible horribility. Socialistic ideas produce a feeling that is ill principled. The colored citizens of Washington are discussing now this question, "To what clan do you belong?" One sees instantly the folly and the nonutility of such gossip; while free to admit, that society is a congenial, circumstance ostracism to the detriment of good manners should be avoided. The arraying of faction against faction is a mean piece of evil construction and should receive the severest censure. Our citizenship stands par level to that of any other race and excluding the criminal element, there should be a perfect homogeneous disposition prevailing, allowing all respectable citizens an equal chance in the race for social recognition.

Perhaps the most disgraceful address ever made by a Congressman was delivered upon the floor of the House last Tuesday week by the Hon. Peter I. Otey of Virginia on the Reapportionment Bill. The text is filthy to the margin and seems scarcely fit for publication. Referring to the passage of the bill and its probable results, Mr Otey said: It means the coming of the buzzard gluttoned with carrion, the descendants of those who, thirty-five years ago fastened their talons in the prostrate body of the South, like those pitiless birds that fed upon the vitals of Promethens when his helpless form was chained to the rock. Yes, it means the return of those buzzards, gluttoned with carrion, that are today following the calling of their diabolical daddies in Cuba the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico, who exude such an odor that a mosquito shuns them. Yes, they are so mean that the yellow fever germs die in their presence. They are so loathsome that the small pox microbes fly from them and if a snake bites one of them, it kills the snake." These utterances are truly consistent with Southern belief. There are others who think as Mr. Otey does and are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to make the announcement public. The Halls of legislation should get rid of such contaminations and transport them to the great beyond. If this is Mr. Otey's idea of the darker hued, he is surely suffering from a bad case of mental indigestion. Where this questionable law-maker gets the thought that the Negro and the buzzard are closely akin, is rather difficult to ascertain. The comparison, however is so widely ridiculous that his friends are ignoring him and a retirement from Congress is being quietly urged. Some portions of the speech are really too obscene to consider and for this reason are promptly with held. Mr. Otey's remarks are grossly felonious and assuming the fact, that the judgment of man is measure by his mind, independent of culture, home invironment and self possession, the more conservative readily see why such fiendish designs exist in the hearts of some. Indeed to assail 1,000,000,000 of souls in this manner is a little more than a simple misdemeanor. It is a crime so concerous that in a very few years his memory will grow emaciated from such vitrolic productions and will, who knows, succor aid from those, whom today he seeks to crush. It is another case of a poverty strickened brain struggling with the fates.

WILLIE'S PET OWL.

Bird of Wisdom Is Directly Responsible for His Walking with a Tired Feeling Now.

"Hoo, hoo, hoo!" rang through the house at two a. m.

"Great governor! What is that?" and the head of the house, says the Detroit Free Press, sat up in bed and blinked at an electric light shining through the window.

"John, stay right where you are; I'll not let you go downstairs to be killed. Did you ever hear such a noise?"

"Mamma, what is it?" came in an agitated whisper from the next room,

"DID YOU HEAR MY OWL?"

and then the daughter rushed wildly into the parental bedchamber.

"Keep cool, now. Don't go into no highstrikes. I'm going down to see what that is," and he dug up an old muzzle-loading pistol he had carried in the civil war and that has been loaded since 1873. "I'll show 'em. Every man's house is his own cast—"

"Hoo, hoo, hoo!"

The father dropped the gun, and it blew a whole corner off the bureau. The daughter dived under the bed and the mother yelled "Murder!" at the top of her lungs.

"Shut up!" ordered the veteran, as he reached for his artillery. "Stay right where you are. I'll fight my way to the telephone and get the police. If they get to shooting down there, don't show a light. I know the house, and they don't."

"Hoo, hoo, hoo!" just as the old gentleman reached the top of the stairs. He went down like a cartwheel and shot a hole in the ceiling as big as the bottom of a tub.

"Did you hear my owl?" shouted Willie, as he dashed from the third story. "Got him in the country yesterday and hung him in the dining-room when I got home last night. Hain't he a dandy?"

Poor Willie! He walks like a boy with inflammatory rheumatism, and the last he saw of the owl it was flying over the barn toward Redfield.

Buried in a Deep Well.

Two men, or rather a man and a boy, were digging a well in a New Jersey village, when the well caved in, as is not unusual. Being in sandy soil, the precautions had been taken to board the well as it was being sunk, and it happened that the planks fell over the digger, and the sand on the planks. The boy, who was doing the hauling with a bucket and windlass, started to dig out the man, but only succeeded in bringing down more sand. So he ran for help, and, although it looked like a hopeless task, a tunnel was run in a slanting direction, and the digger was rescued alive. He was found huddled up, with his knees touching his chin, in which position he had been for nearly 30 hours.

FIRST THINGS.

First Atlantic cable, 1858.

First religious newspaper, 1814.

First woman suffrage law in Wyoming in 1870.

In 1800 the first patent ever issued to a woman was granted—for straw weaving.

Fifty-two years ago was held the first woman's right convention in history.

First coal mine 1806; first iron factory, 1812; first cotton mill, 1812; first stereotyping, 1813; first gas, 1816; first savings bank, 1816; first sewing machine, 1818; first steam power press, 1823; first matches, 1829; first revolver, 1835; first clock, 1837; first gold from California, 1848.

How Lightning Affects Trees.

When lightning strikes a tree it occasionally converts the sap into steam, which explodes and scatters the wood in all directions.

THE COLORED FOUR HUNDRED?

WHAT THE COSMOS CLUB WANTS.

What It Represents and Those Who Are in It.

It has been claimed that there is a club in this city called the Cosmo's. This club wants the reputation of repsenting an alleged four hundred or otherwise the best colored society. Who gave these individuals the authority to represent the the real people of Washington no one knows but the members of this club. The population of this city, that is, the colored population is about 90,000 people. There are all classes, from pea green to charcole black. Each church has its own society. This club arrogates to its self the authority to represent all the churches or those who represent the negro four hundred. It is more amusing to think about the negro four hundred of Washington, than anything else. Below are the members of the Cosmos Club: Berkley Waller, prior to his appointment in the colored bank, the Capital City Bank, who was a waiter at the springs a few summers ago. It was greatly to his credit until he got a better job.

Frank Cardozo, principal of the Wilson School. Before he taught school, he was a hustler.

John B. Hyman, who is now a clerk in the Pension Office, and in connection with this, he assisted his wife in conducting an ice cream saloon who also gave dances in connection with the business. This is where one of the clerks in the Pension Office and his estimable wife went to help out, but it is alleged that they were not noticed. Willie Wilkinson, a clerk in the City Post Office, formerly a printer before his appointment in the City Post Office. Samuel Jackson, appointed a labor in the War Department, but doing messenger duty. These are some of the leading lights in the Cosmos Club who claim to represent the colored four hundred of Washington.

THE CITIZEN WELCOME CLUB.

Among a few of the active members of the Citizens Inaugural Welcome Club are Daniel Murray, Assistant Librarian of Congress, Ex-State Senator John P. Green, of Ohio, Stamp Agent under General Post Office, H. Y. Arnett, Comparer of Deeds, Dr. Napper, Robert W. Tompkins, John H. Butcher, H. L. Houston, Joseph Hanna, J. Wm. Mayes, Dr. Bruce Evens, John C. Nalle, Jerome A. Johnson, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Register J. W. Lyons, Recorder H. P. Cheatham, Shermont A. Lewis, H. P. Slaughter and dozens of such men. Men of high standing, intellectually strong and who represent something in the community and the country.

The great trouble with the negro society in Washington is, the waiters and barbers, ect, must not set themselves to dictate to the people who should compose the colored society. Certain members of the Cosmos Club, while their vocation is honorable they should follow their calling and not attempt to object to the people who are far above them socially. It is a mistake when colored men and women attempt to set up a separate society.

THE BEE next week will give its readers a partial list of the colored four hundred or the real people who have heretofore been recognized as the Washington colored society.

The Bee Would Like to Know.

If the negro who told Mr. Edson that he was the better people, knows his father.

Why second class men and women think themselves better than other people.

How many changes will take place after March 4th.

If Dr. J. E. Jones is able to hold his friends.

Why he opposed the appoiatment of Mr. Theodore Noyes as Chairman of the Inaugural Committee.

If Mr. John Joy Edson has struck a snag.

If he is aware that the people are with Assessor Darniel.

Why some Judges are such fools and cannot reason.

MERE TRIFLES.

Snow-blindness is very common among Eskimos.

In Alaska a native jast 50 years of age is a rarity.

The term "algebra" comes from two Arabic words signifying the putting together of broken things.

There is a pearly white mineral, hard enough to scratch glass, found in the vicinity of Ephesus. It is called Ephesite.

The vast swamps of the Adirondacks are almost impenetrable with the thick growth of cedar, tamarack and hemlock.

The term "abbot" comes from the word meaning "father." It was originally given to any aged monk, but afterward more strictly applied to the superior of a monastery or abbey.

The names of the letters of the ancient Hebrew alphabet were also the names of material objects, and the letters themselves were at first, in all probability, rude outlines of the objects. "Aleph," for example, means an "ox," and the letter was in its origin the outline of an ox's head.

THEY SAY—

A happy New Year to all.

Let us make new vows.

Improve your condition.

Be truthful durin the whole year.

Let us hope for better days.

Let the politicians put up new fences.

Liars should take a back seat.

The South Carolina blackguard who claims to represent the better people doesn't know who his father was.

You may judge the rest and decide whether he represents the better people.

Be what you seem to be and nothing mor.

Be cheerful and do your duty

Don't forsake your old friends during the New Year.

The world is on the move.

The colored man has a burden.

He must do his duty towards his fellow man.

In speaking of your friends speak kindly of them.

The man who speaks the tru h is bou d to succeed.

THE BEE for 1901 will be an up to da'e journal.

When you know what you are talking about speak out.

A brave man is a good man.

But all good men are not brave.

The slanderer of the 20th century will be checked.

Great events will happen this century.

THE BEE leads and all others follow.

Don't be disappointed at any thing.

Accidents will happen so will events.

Is there a colored 400 in any city?

When some people set themselves up as leaders of society they ought to die.

The moderate man is the progressive man.

Weakness some times will show itself.

Last year was one of prosperity.

The democratic party is a thing of the past.

There are 100 applicants for the office of recorder of deeds.

Do your duty this year and be sincere to your fellow men.

Read THE BEE if you want the truth.

Who is the thing that told Mr. Edson that it represented the best people.

Nothing but a thing could have said such a thing.

Things will crawl where it is not wanted.

Some things are dangerous when they get under your clothes.

This was one of the things that failed to get under before he was killed.

Clean people keep clear of things

Do as you are directed from those who have authority to direct.

Speak kindly of those who ill treat you.

When you know what is going on be silent.

A still tongue makes a wise man.

From nothing, nothing comes.

So it was with the thing that saw Mr. Edson.

The democratic party in this city is divided.

Bryan would receive a cordial reception if he came through the city now.

All this world is a stage and the people are merely players.

Don't be alarmed when you hear a dog bark.

You will always find a firm endeavoring to be classed as one of the 400.

A gentleman takes the world as he fi is.

It is the suspicious character that doubts everybody's honesty.

An honest man or woman believes every body is honest.

The libertine will talk about a virgin and applaud a thief.

SANKEY AT SIXTY.

Famous Singing Evangelist Has Come Home to Write the Story of His Public Life.

Ira D. Sankey, the singing evangelist and former coworker with the famous Dwight L. Moody, has just returned from a long stay in England, where he saw that men's conceptions of religious righteousness have materially changed within the past 20 years. They are more taken now than then, he says, with the spirit of Jesus and less with questions of theology.

Mr. Sankey has come home to finish his autobiography, a book which will

IRA D. SANKEY.
(Singing Evangelist Who Is Now Writing an Autobiography.)

be almost equal in interest with the life story of Mr. Moody. The fund of reminiscence which is at the command of Mr. Sankey is rich and plentiful and it is said that his style is equal to the demands of his very interesting subjects. He has now reached the age of 60, but his faculty for work does not seem to have been much dulled by years or by exercise. He can still sing well and exhort with a hearty and soul-stirring eloquence.

The famous singer of good tidings came into the world at the little Pennsylvania town of Edenburg, and he began his religious career as the teacher of a Sunday school. His earliest impressions of a religious conviction date back to a revival at Newcastle, when he was a lad of 15. He forthwith joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wonderfully impressive voice moved the hearts of strong men who heard it in sacred song.

It was in 1871 that Mr. Moody first heard Mr. Sankey sing. They were brought together and sealed their celebrated partnership of love there and then. They worked in all parts of the world and converted many erring souls to the way of religion. When Mr. Sankey sings the silence of the audience is profound and the message he conveys in his clear-toned voice, attuned to happy and mellow notes, goes straight to the heart of his hearers.

OLD DISPUTE SETTLED.

Franco-Brazilian Boundary Negotiation Finally Determined by Swiss Government.

One of the most important questions ever settled by arbitration between nations has now been determined by the Swiss government, acting in the matter of the boundary dispute between France and Brazil respecting the proper extent of French Guiana. The question had been an open one for three centuries. The French claim had gradually grown in definiteness and extent until French Guiana was asserted to reach to the banks of the Amazon

FRENCH-BRAZILIAN DISPUTE.
(Boundary of Guiana as Adjusted by the Swiss Government.)

river. The disputed territory included about 150,000 square miles, being practically equal to the combined area of New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Switzerland was selected as the arbitrator in 1897. The award gives about 3,000 square miles of the disputed territory to France, and about 147,000 square miles to Brazil, which great republic is thus allowed to retain the state of Para, with its rich mines. French Guiana will henceforth, therefore, be limited by the Oyapoc river and the Tumuc Humac mountains on the southeast and south.

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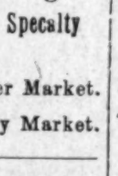

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PRINCE OF MONACO.

Ruler of Gambling Principality Would Be Free Again.

Therefore He Seeks to Have His Marriage Annulled—His Present Wife the Daughter of a New Orleans Banker.

It is not a divorce which Prince Albert of Monaco is now endeavoring to secure from his American born wife, but an annulment of the marriage, which would not only liberate him from all financial obligations toward her, but, likewise, deprive her of the title of princess of Monaco, besides paving the way to his third marriage with some princess of the blood, the name of the widowed duchess of Aosta only sister of Princess Louis and Victor Bonaparte, being freely mentioned in connection with this matrimonial project.

The grounds on which the prince is seeking to secure an annulment of his union to the daughter of the New Orleans banker, Michael Heine, are that there was a serious legal flaw in the marriage. His first matrimonial alliance was with Lady Mary Hamilton, sister of the late duke of Hamilton, the wedding taking place in the presence of Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie in Paris.

This marriage was subsequently annulled ecclesiastically by the vatican on the ground that Lady Mary had been forced into the match against her will, the decree at the same time recognizing as legitimate the child born of the union, Prince Louis, who is now heir to the throne of Monaco. This decree was confirmed by the late prince of Monaco in July, 1880.

But Prince Albert's first marriage had been contracted in France while he was still heir apparent, and consequently entitled to no extra territorial privileges, ranking merely as a French nobleman; that is to say, as duke of Mazarin, of Valentinois and of Mayenne. But in 1880 there was no such thing as divorce in the French code, the divorce laws now in existence only

PRINCE ALBERT OF MONACO.
(Real Owner of the Gambling Resort at Monte Carlo.)

coming into operation several years later.

In 1889, says the New York Journal, Prince Albert married, in France, Alice Heine, widow of the French duke of Richelieu, without having taken any steps to have either the vatican decree of his annulment or the Monaco decree of his first marriage recognized and confirmed by the French divorce courts. Indeed, on the register of marriages of the eighth district of Paris, where the second marriage of the prince took place 11 years ago, the word divorce is not mentioned, the only reference to the prince's first wife being a remark that he had previously married Lady Mary Hamilton.

According to French law the prince was, therefore, not free to wed the widowed duchess of Richelieu in 1889, having neglected to take the necessary legal steps to liberate himself from his matrimonial bonds. Hence his second marriage is from the point of view of French law invalid, and even bigamous. It may be argued that the prince as a reigning sovereign is exempt from the jurisdiction of the French courts. But the very fact that he should have appealed to the latter to rid him of his American-born wife indicates that he is willing to recognize their competence, in which he is undoubtedly right. For, besides being prince of Monaco, he is, as stated above, a French nobleman and territorial magnate.

Both his marriages have been contracted in France. His principal residence is in Paris, and the principality of Monaco is within both the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the French courts.

The success of the project of the prince is regarded as assured. For by refraining from any opposition the princess will evade the scandal of a divorce suit and the legal association of her name with that of the corespondent. Being immensely rich in her own right, she can well afford to forego any alimony from the prince, while in losing the title of princess of Monaco and of duchess of Mazarin she has a right to resume her former style as widowed duchess of Richelieu, which is assuredly a more illustrious name than that of either Mazarin or Monaco. Nor has she borne any children to the prince of Monaco since her marriage to him, so that she need not be influenced by considerations of that character.

Deposits in Savings Banks.

The first savings bank in the United States was established in 1816. In 1820 there were ten savings banks in all, with 8,635 depositors. In 1899 there were 942 savings banks, with 5,687,000 depositors, and with total deposits of $2,230,000,000.

Vegetation in the Tropics.

The tropical regions of Africa are not as rich in species of plants as South America.

Duke to Seek South Pole.

The duke of the Abruzzi is just now in Rome for the purpose of obtaining the formal consent of the king to his new enterprise, which is not, as reported, another north pole expedition, but a well devised scheme for the exploration of the south pole. King Victor Emmanuel admires and sympathizes with his cousin's exploring ardor and the royal consent and financial assistance are assured. The duke proposes to start from Buenos Ayres in 1902 in a ship which will be specially built in Italy from his own plans and specifications. The duke has already selected as his companions Vittoria Sella, the geographer, and several young officers of the Italian royal navy.

Liquid Reciprocity.

America drinks to Germany, and Germany drinks to America, each in the beverage of the other. The Fatherland sent us beer, which we soon learned to like, and after awhile became exceedingly fond of, as the brewery interests of the land bear witness. And now we hear strange things. The commissioner of internal revenue tells us that Germany is rapidly becoming a nation of whisky drinkers. More distilled spirits are exported from here to Germany than to any other foreign country, and the Germans prefer bourbon whisky to rye. During the last fiscal year 411,489 gallons of bourbon and 137,578 gallons of rye whisky went from our distilleries to Germany.—N. Y. Herald.

Peace in Servants' Hall.

No servant of the marquis of Salisbury complains to him twice of a fellow-servant. When a complaint is made the marquis dismisses the complainant. He keeps about 70 servants, and if he interfered in their squabbles he would have little time for affairs of state.

Queer State of Affairs.

The Danes export the best and highest priced butter in the world, and for their own use buy cheap butter from the United States.

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For Columbus and Wheeling, 8.05 p. m., daily.
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For Luray, †3.45 p.m.
For Baltimore, week days, x2.35. 5.00, 6.30, x7.05 x7.10, x8.30, 8.35, x9.30, x10.00 a. m., x12.10 m., 12.15, x1.10, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, x4.35, x5.05, x5.10, x5.30, x6.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, x11.35 p. m. Sundays, x2.35 x7.05 x7.10, 8.30, x9.00, a.m., x12.10, x1.10, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, 4.35 x5.05, x5.10, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11,30, x11.35 p. m.
For Annapolis, 7.10, 8.30, †8.35 a. m., 12.15 and 4.35, 5.30 p. m.
For Frederick, week days, 8.35 a. m., 10.50 4.30, 5.30, p. m, Sundays, 9.00 a. m, 1.15 p. m.
For Hagerstown, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.
For Boyd and way points, week days, 8.35 a.m., 4.30, 5.30, 7.05 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m. 1.15 p. m.
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FREDDIE'S MARTYRDOM.

While the Other Little Boys Sang Songs He Filled Himself with Christmas Candy.

Freddie's mother was much displeased with little Freddie. All the little boys and girls were going to be in the beautiful cantata, "A Visit from Santa Claus," at the church on Christmas eve. All but little Freddie. Little Freddie had actually stated his preference for pumping the organ upon that joyous occasion. Think of it! Actually back in that greasy box of a place pumping the organ! Freddie's mother was almost in tears.

"Why, Freddie," she said, "Tommy Allen is going to be Jack Frost and

THE MARTYR AT WORK.

be all dressed up in furs, and Sammy Green is going to be the Ice Sprite and his mother has made him an awfully cute suit, and Joey Brown is going to be all covered with spangles and be an attendant on Santa Claus, and all the little girls are going to be dressed so pretty and sweet, and here you are going to go back and pump that horrid organ. Why, you could have been the Ice Sprite, or Jack Frost, or anything you wanted; and instead of that you went and asked Mr. James if you could pump the organ as your part in the performance. Why, Freddie, I am ashamed of you."

Freddie wriggled and looked uncomfortable, but finally said that somebody had to pump the organ, and as none of the other boys would do it he felt called upon to give up being Jack Frost or the Ice Sprite, much as he wanted to be, and go back and pump the organ instead.

"Why, they can hire some one," said Freddie's mother, indignantly. "It's a shame to make the Sunday school boys pump that organ. I'll hire some one myself for that night."

Freddie said that he guessed now he had promised he'd better keep his word, and his father said: "Let the boy alone. He is self-sacrificing and is quite a hero. I'm proud of him."

So on Christmas night, says the Chicago Tribune, the other little boys arose and shone, and sang songs and made speeches, and strutted like peacocks, while little Freddie sat back in the room behind the organ where all the candy that was to be distributed to the audience was stored. And while the cantata proceeded little Freddie ate and ate and ate, and planted away a half bushel of candy for future use.

THE THREE GRACES.

Apt Turning of a Scriptural Text Upon a Pompous Prelate by One of His Suffragans.

A London newspaper tells a good story about the bishop at London and his suffragans. At a public dinner the three leaders of the church in the diocese happened to be guests. The bishop of London arrived first and the

"WE ARE ALL THREE HERE."

suffragans followed on. As soon as the latter were announced the bishop stepped forward and warmly greeted them, adding:

"So we are all three here, eh? Faith, hope and charity!"

"Yes, we are all here," was the answer, "and I suppose we may designate your lordship, faith?"

"Of course," replied the bishop, "I am faith, Earle is hope, and we shall call you charity, Stepney, because you are always begging."

"Well," was the witty reply of Dr. Browne, "it is not for me to object, for the greatest of the three is charity."

Winter Navigation.

A writer on lake navigation says it is useless to talk of keeping a winter channel open with strongly built ice-crushing boats because the gales are too severe, and the cost of maintaining the boats in motion would be too great. The lake car ferries that make short trips are often delayed for days in reaching port in winter. Three-fourths of the serious losses on the lakes occur in November.—Detroit Free Press.

SUES FOR SKELETON.

Chicago Woman Wants Back the Bones Her Hubby Sold.

Traded It for a Ton of Coal—Purchaser Declines to Restore It and Family Peace Without Stiff Compensation.

The Chicago Daily News says that while his wife was away one day he traded a skeleton, which she had had since her college days at a West side medical school, for a ton of coal. Now she is going to sue the coal dealer because he will not return the memento of her former days. The coal man, turning a deaf ear to the pleadings of the husband that family peace be restored, puts a good price on the skeleton. And the neighbors about the Bowden home in Rhodes avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, have an interesting topic of gossip.

During the honeymoon several years ago, they relate, Mr. Bowden came home early one afternoon, and the scene that greeted his vision has never left his memory. The parlor was covered with bones from two incomplete skeletons, and down on her knees, engrossed in completing one, was his bride of two months. He quietly left the house and went to the nearest restaurant.

It was a bit dark when, returning, he stood at the front door flirting with the keyhole. Once inside the house he glanced furtively around from room to room in search of the hideous combination of bones. Mrs. Bowden had retired. With halting steps he descended to the basement, where he was to fix the furnace before retiring.

In a corner of the stone foundation a gas jet burned dimly. Tremblingly he hastened to turn it up, and just as he passed the furnace he bumped into the skeleton suspended from the timbers above. With a shudder and a groan his arms involuntarily tightened about it, the fastening gave way, and

BUMPED INTO THE SKELETON.

with a crash the two fell to the cement floor.

Desperately he clung tighter and tighter until above his groans and the cracking of bones he heard his wife at the head of the stairs. Meekly he begged of her to come to his assistance. He remained at home just one week to "square" himself and to repair the skeleton.

Since that time it is said he had bravely tolerated its presence in the house, although with every spell of indigestion he had sworn to get rid of it. At times his wife would painfully amuse him with discourses on the human frame, which he endured as well as he could. When she began to drag the bony frame out before his company the pressure became too great, but remonstrances with her were of no avail.

Whether in a fit of anger, or because the temptation was too great, he made the proposition to the coal man and the deal was made. The ton of black diamonds was delivered, duly installed in the bin and the wise merchant carried away the skeleton hidden in a horse blanket.

The following day his wife was frantic when she missed it. He braced up his courage and told her the circumstances. She decided that so long as it remained away from the house he was to be served with cold breakfasts. He is willing to undergo that to keep it away.

Mrs. Bowden is determined to have it again and has given the coal dealer a few days to return it in as good shape as he got it. She has consulted a lawyer and says she means business.

Golden Carpets at Auction.

According to a Lisbon correspondent two magnificent carpets, presented by the Infanta Donna Sanche to the royal convent of St. Antonio in 1500, have just been sold by auction at the municipal chamber to pay for repairs at the convent and church. The sale of the carpets, which were Persian, about 18 feet square, embroidered with real gold, caused much excitement. The most eager bidders were two groups, French and German. Bidding began at $4,440, and the Frenchmen secured the prize for $8,540, which is regarded as nearly $5,000 below the real value. Two other equally splendid carpets from the Estrella convent were also announced for sale, but public feeling has become so strong that the sale has been countermanded.—N. Y. Sun.

Hard on Tobacco Chewers.

Spitting on the sidewalk is prohibited in St. Paul, Minn. The penalty is a fine of from one dollar to $50, or imprisonment from one to 60 days. In that city it is also illegal to throw a cigar stub or fruit peeling on the sidewalk.

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"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" VICIOUS.

So Declares F Hopkinson Smith--Says it was "A Criminal Mistake"

Newton, Mass., Jan. 10.—F. Hopkinson Smith, talking before a social club last night, after remarking that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" precipitated the war between the North and the South, said: "This book, Uncle Tom's Cabin, is the most vicious book that ever appeared. It compares with Kennan's first book on Russia. I could go into the prisons of the North to-day and write a similar book. The book precipitated the war, and made the North believe nothing but the very worst of the South,

"We are not an inhuman people; we are all alike; we are Americans. It was an outrage to raise the North against the South. The book was an appalling, awful and criminal mistake."—New York Sun.

There is nothing very remarkable about the statement made by F. Hopkinson Smith, since it is evident that he seks to present the *Southern* idea of the book in question. To the sober minded people of the country, this attempt to besmear an exalted literary production and to indirectly reflect upon a high christian personality, will be regarded as merely an expression of a narrow, unjust and uncharitable character, whose reputation for excellence in the realm of art can find no justification for high handed vampirage in the field of criticism. The attack upon an author whose name has long since been enrolled upon the immortal scroll of Fame is however not without its suggestions of duty as well as its contrasts.

In the first place, the fact that Smith was permitted to misrepresent a cherished and pure author right in New England where she was born and drew her divine inspiration, is an instance of the great respect in which the right of "free speech" is held in that section and presents a commendable tolerance which might well be imitated by southern people generally.

Had a person representing the North gone down into South Carolina and outraged the sensibilities and perverted facts concerning the writings or character of any southern man or woman, the South would have so far ignored the right of free speech as to have severely condemned and probably beaten such person. The nefarious and erroneous doctrines of Calhoun, of Toombs and Stephens could not with impunity have been combatted by a man without personal violence.

The propagandism represented in Smiths extravagant incursion emphasizes the new diplomacy being used by the South to force the North to swallow not only its principles upon the question of human rights but also to join in condemnation of its purest, most cultured and best of women upon whom the plaudits of the civilized world have been generously showered.

And this progandism is accompanied by an audacity as disgusting as it is unjustifiable.

It is not necessary to discuss the great moral and social truths which characterize Mrs. Stowe's remarkable work. That it wielded powerful influence toward the full and fair exposition of the crime of human slavery is true, divinely true; but that such influence was "vicious" or "criminal" is as false as the doctrine upon which the hydra-headed institution of slavery was based.

Uncle Tom's Cabin" is a masterpiece of literary effort, full of truth and resplendent with divine light and acting in conjunction with the matchless eloquence and unanswerable argument of Wilberforce, Sumner, Giddings, Garrison and that invincible cordon of champions of human liberty, caused the lordly slaveholders to tremble and the hideous institution of slavery to totter and eventually fall, never to rise again.

There is no disgrace in having precipitated the war against human slavery; on the contrary it is an honor of the highest distinction and worthy of the noblest minds and purest hearts. But, however great was Mrs. Stowe's work, none but such prejudiced people as Smith will claim that it precipitated the war.

The war of which Smith speaks was precipitated by the rebels of the South. Brutal attacks upon such men as Chas. Sumner, scurrilous and defamatory newspaper articles, high handed braggadocio, ruffianism and insult and at last the overt act of firing upon the "Star of the West" are the things which caused and precipitated the war.

The destruction of the Union had been well planned.

Southern Senators and other public officers admitted and even boasted that the rebellion began thirty years before the first gun was fired and that too, by southern men holding office, under an oath to protect the constitution which legalized the Union.

The army, the navy and the public treasury were all diverted from their legitimate channels by southern men for the purpose of warring against the Union and the constitution. It is therefore false to charge that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or that the North precipitated the war.

It was precipitated by *the South by its own act* and to contend otherwise is pusillanimous as well as false.

That "Uncle Tom's Cabin" played a part in revealing the horrors of slavery is not to be questioned and must constitute a reason for pride in the heart of every good man and woman in New England. The part it played is not only manifested in the malice of the defamer, but far above the low ground of personal pique or race prejudice, its sound moral principles and divine light are being seen and felt by millions, once groping in the slough of despond, surrounded by intellectual darkness, but who are now moving slowly but surely toward the goal of material prosperity by the light of moral and intellectual manhood and womanhood.

Millions of men and women in this country and in all civilized countries will be shocked by the unjust and uncivil characterization of F. Hopkinson Smith and wonder how or why transcendent artistic genius can be prostituted to the base and ungentlemanly occupation of striving to falsify history and smirch the reputation of one of the purest as well as the wisest of American women.

If southern methods were applied, Mr. Smith would doubtless be now treading a scarred head but as he is at the North we can only hope that he will experience what Stephen A. Douglas did,—that of traveling back home by the light of his own blazing effigies.

Now comes the news that the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, of New York, has declared that all disposition and collection of customs by the Dominician government are null and void. The government very properly insists upon the payment of duties into the Treasury.

Here is another instance of the audacity of some Americans who because they are Americans and may claim protection upon almost any pretext, propose to interfere with the right of the government to collect its own customs and to practically run the country. Such mendacity savors of the meanest, cowardice when it is considered that the Dominican government is strong. It becomes still more dispicable when it is considered that such arrogance is presumed because the people who constitute the government are negroes. Of course this government has as yet found no reason to assist the New York adventures in their illegal act but it has been intimated that probably these conditions may provoke a clash involving the lives and property of Americans and then the American Government will likely interfere on the side of the company. We do not believe this latter interference probable with a wise, conservative and unprejudiced President at the helm. What would the government of the United States think if some British investment company were to declare that this government had no right to collect its own customs? It is only necessary to propound the question to see the deep and dark wickedness of the whole scheme. A government as strong as ours can well afford to be just even if its power and influence are great. But the people of Santo Domingo are black and thereby hangs a tale.

John G. Jones a Faker.

The negro Journals, are denouncing as a fake one John G. Jones, an expelled Negro mason, who to travelling over the country establishing lodges of Blue masons, consistories and Shrines. Let the craft track him and make him bite the dust.,—The Star of Zion, Charlotte, N. C.

Hon. John G. Jones was elected to the legislature of Illinois last fall by a very large majority and he reprcsents one of the largest and richest districts in Chicago. You can always tell whether a man amounts to anything if the people in his own state, city or township endorses him. There are thousands of men in this country who claim to amount to a great deal more than the Hon John J. Jones, but these men are standing at the foot of the leader, like some dogs, barking at the object at the top. You can always tell a mean dogs' bark.

The Negro in Agriculture and its Allied Pursuits.

Mr. L. G. Powers, Chief Statistician in charge of Agriculture, of the Twelfth census, desires in his reports to show the progress and status of the American Negro in agriculture and its allied pursuits, and is now making an exhaustive investigation of the same.

In addition to the data obtained in the regular course on the agricultural schedules of the Twelfth census, he has designated Mr. William T. Ferguson one, of his Negro clerks, to make certain additional inquiries, along this line, or well informed Negroes throughout the country, and THE BEE takes all pleasure in urging all those who are requested to aid in furnishing the additional data to make full and prompt replies to all inquiries to the end that the investigations and report may be as full and accurate as Chief Powers desires it to be.

The reelection of Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay to the Senate is hailed with rejoicing by all who favor stalwartism and eschew mugwumpism. The namby-pamby pharisees who are professing political purity in the open day and engaging in questionable political plots in the dark may take warning. The act of flinging mud is in itself a presumption of guilt on the part of the persons who fling rather than of the person at whom mud is flung.

The decent people of a state have the same right to object to the importation of political rot and political ignoramuses, that a respectable family has to keep out libertine, coxcombs and fools. The ignorant politician has already too fast a hold upon our people and it is high time to be rid of them.

It is no wonder that the rule of *might* prevails in this country when the soldiers who are to defend and in a large measure represent this nation at public expense are permitted to indulge in such feats of brutality are being unearthed by the Congressional investigating committee at West Point. If the act of conduct unbecoming a soldier and gentelman is a valid disqualification to hold a commission in the army, surely but few if any graduates of West Point should be commissioned. To select the biggest and best trained athl pound and mutilate the weakest and least robust cadet is an instance of bullyism which would shame the ordinary devotee of the prize-ring. It is certainly a beastly test to determine the honor or gentility of a person.

SMALL MACHINE GUNS.

Novel Idea for the Protection of Soldiers Who Use Them Under Fire from the Enemy.

In the picture is shown a rather novel idea of protecting soldiers under fire from the enemy, the apparatus being intended primarily for use in operating the small machine guns which are much in use in the modern army. The principal part of the apparatus is the steel shield, which is mounted on the single axle and provided with a number of port holes, through which either machine or hand guns may be operated. Behind the shield is shown a seat for the men, who are thus enabled to go into action in small numbers without the danger of being entirely exterminated by the enemy before their guns can be brought into action. One peculiarity about the apparatus is the method of transporting it on the battlefield without extreme danger to horse or driver. Projecting from the rear of the carriage are a pair of long thills, which end in a cross piece, to which the whiffletree is attached, enabling horse and rider to follow the carriage instead of going before it, and provision is also made for reversing the animal to draw the carriage from the field with the same degree of safety. The patentee of this shield, says the Chicago Daily News, is Adrian Hitt, of Jersey City, N. J.

Why the Sugar Was Light.

Mrs. Youngwife—You are sure there are five pounds of sugar in this package? It seems very light.

Grocer—That, madam, is because it is entirely free from sand. — Boston Transcript.

Making It Real.

Granny—Why, children, what is all this terrible noise about?

Jamie—Oh, granny, we've got Uncle Harry locked in the cupboard, an' when he gets a little angrier I'm going to play going into the lions' den!—N. Y. World.

Mistaken.

Old Friend—To tell you the truth, George, this house you're in now is no great shakes.

George (grimly)—Wait till you've slept in it through a storm.—N. Y. Weekly.

No Excuse.

"I did the best I could for you," said the attorney; "but we lost the case, nevertheless."

"Oh! you needn't make any excuses," replied his client. "Ignorance of the law excuses no one."—Puck.

Settled with Old Felix.

Thirty-eight years ago a Mr. Cunningham, who is now editor of the Confederate Veteran, a paper published at Nashville, passed through Opelika, Ala., with a company of confederate soldiers and purchased a lunch of Felix Hubbard, the old blind man who for 45 years has sold papers, peanuts and lunches there. Not having the money he was credited and thought no more of the matter until recently, when he passed through again and, learning that Hubbard was still there, he paid him. Felix Hubbard is known possibly by more people than is any other man in the south. For 45 years, summer and winter, he has met every train day and night, and sold papers, peanuts and lunches. He has been totally blind for over 50 years and is 77 years old and is indeed a remarkable character.

The Inaugural Welcome Club.

Owing to some irregularity in the mails, many of the notices sent to members and friends of the Inaugural Welcome club failed of delivery; notwithstanding, an attendence of more than fifty was noted, at the meeting held Wednesday evening at 1800 14th St., n. w. The responses to the financial roll call was more than surprising and that the coming reception of the Inangural Welcome Club will surpass anything of the kind in the past is assured. The next general meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. A. P. Albert 1910 Vermont avenue, n. w., Friday evening, Feby. 1st at 8 o'clock p. m.

What the Rumor is.

Attorneys King and Hughes will soon become benedicts

Attorney Frisby is to enlarge his office.

Ex-Justice John A. Moss is to remain in his office until 3:30.

Attorney Peyton will write a legal thesis.

Attorney W. L. Pollard is not tired of a single life. He is too busy to marry.

Mr. Robert T. Douglass has more diamonds than he knows what to do with.

Mr. C. Maurice Smith demands a big retainer. He is a big lawyer.

Recorder Cheathan is looking about him. The bird has caught his eye.

Ex-district attorney Tracy L. Jeffords will probably go on the bench

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1900 CHRONOLOGICAL 1900

An Orderly and Concise Review of Important Happenings of the Past Year

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CHINESE CRISIS

Business Failures, Startling Disasters, Crimes and Lynchings—Foreign Events, Including a Brief Account of the Boer War—Necrology, Politics, Sports, Etc.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

(The Boxers, or "Society of the Righteous Fist," were a formidable organization in China fully a year before the recent uprising at Peking. Missionaries and other "foreign devils," and native Christians as well, were murdered, and churches and missions of all denominations destroyed. By April and May last hardly a day passed without rumors from China of repeated atrocities. These finally led to protestations of the powers, and the Boxer uprising became a matter of international political importance.

* * *

May 28—Boxers reported marching toward Peking burning bridges en route.
Jun 1—Marines guard legations at Peking ....At Taku 23 foreign warships gather.
Jun. 4—Many mission stations reported destroyed; Minister Conger wires Peking government inactive....Russia offers to put down Boxer uprising.
5—Admiral Kempff lands U. S. marines at Taku, and engages Boxers.
8—Pres. McKinley's cabinet decides to protect foreigners in China, but to avoid entangling alliance with powers....China refuses use of railroad to Peking to foreign troops.
9—China protests against presence of foreign troops....City of Tung-Chow burned, and 20 missionaries killed.
10—Foreigners in Peking compelled to seek refuge in legations, which are surrounded by armed Boxers.
13—Allies marching to Peking defeated; 62 killed, 312 wounded.
14—Japanese legation burned and chancellor killed.
16—Von Ketteler, German minister, murdered.
17—Chinese forts at Taku ordered to surrender to allies, open fire on allied fleet.... Oregon ordered to Taku.
25—Gen. Chaffee selected to command American troops in China.
27—Seymour's expedition returns to Tientsin.
Jul. 1—Prince Tuan reported in full control at Peking.
14—Col. Liscum, of 9th U. S. infantry, and Capt. Davis, of U. S. marines, with many of their men, killed in battle at Tientsin, in which allies were repulsed by Chinese.
17—Chinese routed and Tientsin captured after fierce battle.
20—Wave of massacre sweeps through central and southern provinces.
Aug. 2—Allies begin march on Peking.
9—German Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, appointed commander-in-chief of allies.
15—Peking captured after hard fight, and legationers relieved. Empress dowager and Emperor Kwang-Hsu flee to Hsian Fu.
23—Army of 10,000 Chinese routed near Tientsin.
24—Military administration, consisting of a representation of each of allied powers, established at Peking.
Sep. 8—Orders cabled to Gen. Chaffee to prepare his forces for withdrawal from Peking.
25—Gen. Chaffee's forces ordered to Manila, leaving only legation guard of 1,400.
30—Russia withdraws troops to Tientsin, showing accord with American policy.
Oct. 8—Emperor and dowager remove to Singan Fu, alleging scarcity of food in Shansi.
15—China's peace commissioners send peace proposals to envoys of powers, admitting liability for indemnity.
25—Minister Conger authorized to begin peace negotiations.
Nov. 1—Prince Tuan flees to Mongolia.
2—Five officials of Pao-ting-fu sentenced to death for outrages on missionaries.
12—Envoys in Peking agree on preliminary conditions to peace negotiations, demanding execution of 11 guilty high officials.
16—Prince Tuan banished by imperial decree; 8 other princes punished.
Dec. 3—Over 200 Christians massacred in Shansi.
5—Envoys at Peking sign new protocol.... Li Hung Chang reports execution of 80 Boxers....Russian report estimates massacre of native Christians thus far at 250,000.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Jan. 3—Wabasha, Minn., People's bank.
6—Rahway, N. J., Union county bank.... New York, Hulbert H. Warner, patent medicine manf.; $2,319,027.
9—Pinkington, S. D., State bank.
17—Chicago, Francis P. Owings, real estate; $5,364,977.
Feb. 7—New Bedford, Mass., Henry E. Holcomb, manf.; $1,351,438....Boston, Miner, Beal & Co., clothing firm, $450,000.
26—United States milling combine (flour trust); $15,000,000.
Mar. 3—Port Jarvis (N. Y.) Nat. bank resumes; had suspended payment in December.
5—J. F. Selberling, formerly manufacturer at Akron, O., files bankruptcy petition; $800,000, assets, $30.
19—John Kehoe, builder of New York, files bankruptcy petition; $1,526,085; no assets.
22—D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers; $3,000,000.
26—Rutland, Vt., Merchants' Nat. bank.... Keene, N. H., Five Cent savings bank for $1,449,068; and Guarantee savings bank for $718,373.
Apr. 3—Cambridge (Neb.) State bank; $40,000.
10—Columbus, O., Reinhard & Co.'s bank; $140,000.
12—Yates Center, Kan., Citizens' state bank.
27—Adolph Landauer, dry goods dealer of Milwaukee; $391,945.31.
May 11—Frank L. Fuller's private banks at Rockford and Cedar Springs, Mich.
21—Pentwater, Mich., Nellson & Co.'s bank.
26—Price, McCormick & Co., of New York, cotton brokers and shippers; $13,000,000.
28—Seymour, Johnsor & Co., stock and cotton brokers of New York; $500,000.
Jun. 5—W. C. Shields' bank at Mulberry Grove, Ill.
15—McNair & Alexander, cattlemen at Ashland, Kan.; $542,000.
Aug. 13—Henry J. O'Neill, the "barley king," files petition in bankruptcy; $500,000.... Kingfisher (Col.) bank; $61,000.
17—Somerset (Ky.) Nat. bank.
Sep. 6—Lamont (Ill. state bank; $12,000.
7—Fifth Avenue Savings & Loan Ass'n., of McKeesport, Pa.; $500,000.
18—Hatch & Foote, New York brokers; $2,000,000.
19—South Danvers Nat. bank, at Peabody, Mass.
Nov. 17—German Nat. bank, at Newport, Ky.
Dec. 12—Bank at Brillion, Wis.
13—Order of Chosen Friends, large fraternal insurance association.

CASUALTIES.

Jan. 2—Schooner Puritan wrecked on Cabot Island, N. F.; 8 of crew lost.
21—Los Angeles, Cal., 11 entombed by cave-in.
25—Near Wilkesbarre, Pa., 5 in railroad wreck.
Feb. 5—Schooner Mary C. Ward capsized near Newbern, N. C.; 5 drowned.
8—Escanaba, Mich., 9 in railway wreck.
12—Near Stoney Creek, Va., 7 in burning house.
19—Roanoke Marshes, Va., 6 by capsizing of schooner.
Mar. 4—New York, 6 in burning building.
6—Near Fire Creek, Va., 34 by mine explosion.
12—Newark, N. J., 14 in tenement house fire
Apr. 7—Claremont, Va., 5 in burning home.
22—Near Jackson, Miss., 7 in flood.
27—At Waco and Blackshear, Tex., 10 by cloudbursts....At Ottawa and Hull, Can., 7 in fire.
May 1—Near Schofield, Utah, 250 by explosion in mine of Pleasant Valley Coal Co.
12—Philadelphia, 7 by railroad collision in tunnel....Tom's Creek, Va., 6 by explosion in mine.
17—San Francisco, 6 deaths to date from bubonic plague.
22—In Cumnock coal mines, N. C., 30 by explosion.
30—Near Montgomery, W. Va., 12 from eating poisoned provisions.
Jun. 3—Near Hamilton, O., 5 in railroad wreck.
7—Near Stockbridge, Wis., 8 by fall of heavy timbers.
9—Gloucster, O., 8 by gas in mine.
13—Cammal, Pa., 6 on a logging railroad.
15—Near Port Phillip, B. C., 23 by shipwreck.
23—Near McDonough, Ga., 41 by railway wreck caused by a washout.....Beaver county, O. T., 5 by cyclone.
24—Depere, Wis., 6 by railroad wreck.... Thatcher, A. T., 5 in burning home.
30—Hoboken, N. J., about 175 by fire on docks of North German Lloyd Co.....Norfolk, Va., 19 negroes by sinking of barge.
Jul. 2—Chicago, 5 by intense heat.
3—Hoboken, N. J., 8 in tenement fire....Off Behring sea coast sloop Seattle capsized; 7 drowned.
4—Fourth of July celebrations throughout country killed 59 and injured 2,767 people .....Near Tacoma, Wash., 36 by plunging of car into deep chasm....Parkersburg, W. Va., 6 by oil tank explosion.
9—Near Calico Rock, Ark., D. J. Fink and family (9 persons) by eating toadstools.
16—Coleman, Tex., 15 in cloudburst.
18—New York city, 70 by excessive heat.
23—Near Akron, O., 11 by capsizing of skiff.
26—Thirty-Mile rapids, Alaska, 40 by overturning of steamer.
Aug. 6—Aurich, Ark., 5 in railroad wreck.
10—Chicago, 47 deaths, 131 prostrations and 6 driven insane, the record of a week of excessive heat.
12—Slatington, Pa., 15; train crashed into omnibus....New York, 9 in storm.
15—Chicago, 5 in burning house....Pierson, Mich., 7 in railroad collision....Nome, Alaska, 15 by shipwreck.
21—Kensico, N. Y., 7 by rear-end collision.
Sep. 8—Galveston, Tex., about 5,000 lost in flood; 75 other Texas towns report loss of 114 lives.
7—Mound City, Ill., 9 in railroad wreck.... Lake Erie, barge John B. Lyons foundered; 14 drowned.
16—Eau Claire, Wis., 6 by capsizing of boat.
19—Off Chatham, Mass., 18 in gale.
24—Morristown, Minn., 8 in cyclone.
Oct. 7—Near Biwabik, Minn., 9 in cyclone.
15—Sells, Ark., 6 by dynamite explosion.
17—New York, 8 in tenement house fire.
21—Lodi, Tex., 6 in tornado.
29—New York, 18 by chemical explosion and resulting fire in drug house.....De Hart, Mont., 7 in railroad wreck.
Nov. 4—Berrysberg, W. Va., 13 by dynamite explosion.
16—Near Polk, Pa., 6 in railroad wreck.
18—Oswayo, Pa., 6 in burning hotel.
20—In western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, about 80 by cyclone....In Wisconsin 20 days' hunting season results in 12 men killed and 12 wounded.
29—San Francisco, 13 by falling in of roof over glass furnaces.....U. S. cruiser Yosemite lost in typhoon in Philippines; 5 seamen drowned.
Dec. 3—Chicago, 6 by boiler explosion in railroad power house.
6—Fishing boat Cora S. McKay given up for lost with crew of 30 residents of Provincetown, Mass.
7—During past season on great lakes 119 lives said to have been lost.
9—Off Erie, Pa., tow barge Charles Foster foundered; 8 lost.
15—Cannonball, N. D., 6 by gasoline explosion.

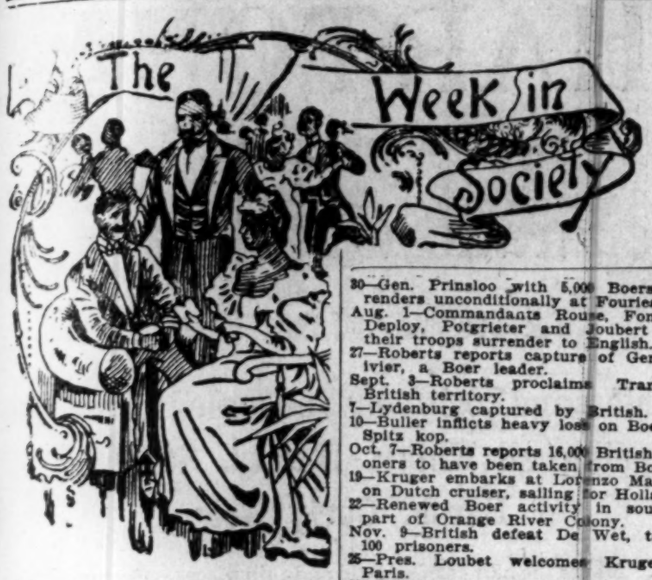
CRIMES.

Jan. 2—Jas. L. Moore, aged 65, kills wife, aged 22, at Manes, Mo., and commits suicide.
6—During murder trial at Otter Creek, Ky., 2 men killed in free fight.
9—During trial in court at Oak Ridge, Miss., quarrel resulted in killing of A. D. Rolland, R. S. Stephenson and Dr. Otto Austin.
11—At Proud Gap, Ky., 4 killed in quarrel over game of cards.
13—Fred C. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen, proprietors of Denver Post, shot by Wm. W. Anderson, a well-known attorney, during quarrel.
16—Ex-Congressman David G. Colson kills Ethelbert Scott, at Frankfort, Ky.; 2 bystanders also killed; feud.
Feb. 7—Entire family of 6 Indians, by name of McTavish, killed by vigilance committee in British Columbia; charged with being witches.
28—Jos. Glean, farmer living near Bluefield, W. Va., kills daughter, her lover and self.
Mar. 7—Frank Steele, of Omaha, kills wife, shoots Rev. A. F. Nelson who sprang to her rescue, and commits suicide; domestic trouble.
22—Tom Jones (negro) kills Ella Jones and 5 of her children, at Garner, N. C.
Apr. 15—August Young shoots Katie Van Klostere, in Murphysboro, Ill.; disappointed love.
16—In drunken riot at Johnstown, Pa., Italian kills 4 men, wounding 2 others.
May 14—L. D. McAllister, of Helotse, Tenn., kills wife and self; jealousy.
15—Mrs. Moser and 3 children found murdered near Tremont, Ill.
Jun 4—In feud at San Augustine, Tex., Sheriff Neal and 2 brothers are killed.
22—Jessie Morrison kills Mrs. Olin Castle, and wounds herself, at Eldorado, Kan.; jealousy.
Jul. 6—Rufus T. Wright kills wife of 2 days, and self, at Columbia, S. C.
24—In race riot in New Orleans Robert Charles (colored) kills 2 policemen.
Aug. 4—Five dead as result of feud between Dooley and Harris families, at Doe Run, Mo.
13—Farmer Jones and Bonnie Turner take poison and die together, near Clinton, Mo., because too poor to marry.
14—At Jamestown, O., A. G. Bingamon kills wife, son-in-law and self; family trouble.
20—Dr. S. Harrington while drunk at Parley, Mo., kills uncle, mother-in-law, Sheriff Dillingham; is then killed by sheriff's son.
Sep. 4—Paul Cronin at Waukesha, Wis., kills Mrs. E. Miller and shoots himself, because she refused to marry him.
17—Four Indians kill each other at Tule Mound, Fla., in a fight; all wanted to marry chief's daughter.
Oct. 1—Walter Evans kills wife and self, at Beattysville, Ky.; domestic trouble.... At Falmouth, Ky., C. S. Anderson kills wife and self; she would not live with him.
3—Because husband intended becoming a farmer Mrs. Valentine Roullier drowns daughter and self, at Two Rivers, Wis.
24—Carrie Caldwell kills her 3 children and self, at Huntersville, N. C.; insane from grief over parents' deaths.... Chas. Varpe kills wife and self at Aurora, Ill.; drink.
Nov. 6—In fight over politics at Caseyville, Ind., Wallace Graves killed and 8 others wounded.
14—Near Bartow, Fla., John Carter and Oliver Moody killed in duel over girl.
Dec. 6—Theo. Wallert pleads guilty to murder of wife and 4 stepchildren, at Arlington, Minn.
15—Four dead as a result of mysterious poisoning at Forsythe Mines, O.

FIRES.

Jan. 13—Iowa City, Ia., business block; $12,000.
Feb. 1—Dayton, O., fire in business section; $750,000.
4—St. Louis, among business houses; $1,500,000.
27—Newark, N. J., $1,000,000 fire in retail dry goods district.
Mar. 7—Philadelphia, $700,000 fire in retail dry goods district.
8—Lead City, S. D., 50 business buildings; $500,000.
Apr. 2—Newport, Ark., $500,000 fire in business section.
6—Kansas City, Mo., democratic convention hall and other buildings; $400,000.
Apr. 5—Menominee, Mich., Spies building; $200,000.
7—Pittsburgh, Pa., Jos. Horne & Co.'s department store; $2,000,000.
9—Green Point, N. Y., several factories; $800,000.
26—Hull, Ont., entirely destroyed and Ottawa half burned; $17,000,000.
30—Forest fires in Michigan reach alarming proportions.
May 6—New York, Mallory line steamship pier; $1,000,000.
27—Apalachicola, Fla., 6 business blocks; $500,000.
Jun. 5—Ste. Etinne du Saguenay, Can. Price Bros. & Co.'s lumber plant; $600,000.
7—Virginia, Minn., destroyed; $500,000.
12—Bloomington, Ill., $2,000,000 fire in business section....Pearce, A. T., Commonwealth Mining Co.'s mill; $500,000.

(Continued on page 5.)



Mr. J. E. Hunt has been reinstated in the Pension Office.

The agricultural departmeut has granted the Hawaiian government through representative Wilcox, $12,000 for an experimental station in Hawaii.

Miss Sallie Goines of the sewing department in the public schools is confined to her home by sickness.

Mrs. Thomas one of the shop teachers of the sewing department is a little better.

Mrs. Thomas has been unable to attend her school duties for some time.

Master Keoua Wilcox, the 8 year boy of Hon. Robert W. Wilcox and wife, gave a birth day party Wednesday evening at the residence of their parents, 2019 R Street. There were quite a number of distinguished people present to do honor to Master Wilcox and the distinguished Hawaiian representative.

1900 CHRONOLOGICAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

8—Morencia, A. T., Detroit Copper Mining Co.'s smelting plant; $1,000,000.
10—Hoboken, N. J., fire on docks of North German Lloyd Co., and ocean liners Saale, Bremen and Main destroyed; $10,000,000.... Black Rock, N. Y., lumber yards; $400,000.
Jul. 5—Constable Hook, N. J., Standard Oil Co.'s plant; $1,500,000.
14—Prescott, A. T., business section and 60 dwellings; $1,500,000.
23—St. Paul, Minn., Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.'s warehouse; $750,000.
24—Buffalo, N. Y., Eastern elevator; $750,000.
Aug. 4—Ashland, Wis., Baker & Stewart and Keystone Lumber Co.'s lumber yards; $1,000,000.
13—Alexandria, Ind., Kelly Ax Manf. Co.'s plant; $800,000.
21—Forest fires in Colorado and Wyoming; estimated damage at $10,000,000.
Sep. 12—Narragansett Pier, $350,000 fire.
18—Houston, Tex., Merchants' & Planters' oil mill; $400,000....Near Plymouth, Mass., forest fires; $500,000.
29—New York, Terminal stores; $1,000,000.
Oct. 5—Baring Cross, Ark., Iron Mountain railway shops; $400,000.
Oct. 6—New York, Atlantic transport line pier; $1,000,000.
29—New York, drug house of Tarrant & Co. and other buildings, from chemical explosion; $1,500,000.
Nov. 9—Biloxi, Miss., large part of business section; $500,000.
25—Sherman county, Tex., 20 big ranches.

FOREIGN.

Jan. 2—Earthquake in Achalkalak, Russia, destroyed 20 villages; 600 lives lost.
30—Seventh session of 14th parliament of Queen Victoria opened.
Feb. 5—Most terrible heat ever experienced in Buenos Ayres; 93 deaths from sunstroke.
25—Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians fight near Potam; 300 Mexicans killed and wounded.
Mar. 1—Earthquakes do great damage in southern Mexico.
15—Cork Limerick (Ire.) city corporations refuse to issue address of welcome to queen.
Apr. 14—Paris exposition opened.
28—Collapse of bridge at Paris exposition causes 9 deaths.
May 4—Fourth centenary of Brazil's discovery celebrated at Rio Janeiro.
11—Czar abolishes deportation to Siberia of Russian convicts and forbids sentencing of prisoners without trial.
Jun 5—In India 6,770,000 people receiving famine relief.
12—Count Mouravieff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, dies in St. Petersburg.
Jul. 4—Lafayette statue, gift of American children, presented to France by Commissioner Peck.
8—King Humbert of Italy, aged 56, assassinated at Monza by Bressi.
Aug. 2—Italian cabinet swears allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel III.
5—Turkish troops massacre 200 Armenians at Spaghank....Funeral of King Humbert at Rome.
26—Lord Chief Justice Russell of England dies at London; aged 68.
28—Lord Roberts appointed commander in chief of British army to succeed Lord Wolseley.
Sep. 1—Ali Mahomet Bay, rebel leader seeking to usurp Persia's throne, defeated and imprisoned.
6—Duke d'Abruzzi of Italy returns from arctic region after having gone within 261 miles of pole.
Oct. 8—Canadian parliament dissolved.
10—United States receives 2,745 awards at Paris exposition, more than any other foreign country.
17—Prince von Hohenlohe resigns chancellorship of Germany; Von Buelow named to succeed him.
18—Lord Curzon says famine has caused 500,000 deaths in India.
Nov. 7—Sir Chas. Tupper defeated in Canadian election; liberals overwhelmingly successful.
12—Paris exposition closed.
28—Typhoon at Tourane, Japan; 1,600 lives lost.
Dec. 2—Pres. Diaz of Mexico inaugurated for sixth time.
4—Flood in river Tiber causes $7,500,000 loss in Rome.
7—Russian consuls in Turkey report killing of hundreds of Armenians daily.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Jan. 1—Gen. French takes Colesburg.
20—Roberts and Kitchener land at Cape Town.
22—Gen. Buller begins second attempt to relieve Ladysmith.
24—Gen. Warren captures Spion kop.... Gen. Woodgate killed.
25—Spion kop abandoned.
Feb. 9—Buller checked in third attempt to relieve Ladysmith; 1,747 lost in the three advances.
12—Gen. French enters Kimberley.
27—Cronje with 4,000 men surrenders at Paardeberg.
28—Ladysmith relieved.
Mar. 15—Salisbury rejects peace overtures of Boers.
15—Roberts enters Bloemfontein....Steyn moves capital to Kroonstadt.
26—Gen. Joubert dies in Pretoria.
Apr. 6—Boers capture five companies British troops near Bloemfontein.
10—Battle of Meerkatsfontein; British lose 309 killed and wounded and 900 are taken prisoners.
25—Boers driven from Wepener.
May 6—Sevcre fighting along Vet river.
12—Roberts occupies Kroonstadt without opposition.
18—Mafeking relieved, ending siege of 216 days.
24—British enter Johannesburg.
Jun 3—Kruger shifts seat of government from Pretoria to Lydenburg.
4—Roberts takes Pretoria....Battalion of Irish yeomanry captured by Boers in Orange Free State.
5—Boers capture 600 British at Rhodeval....Boer capital at Machadodorp.
Jul. 22—De Wet captures British supply

Max 1—Pres. Dole selected as governor of Hawaii....Chas. H. Allen inaugurated civil governor of Porto Rico.
2—Rev. F. C. Swallow (Pa.) nominated for pres. by United Christian party, at Rock Island, Ill.
8—Flag hoisted over island Tutuila, Samoa.
10—People's party in national convention at Sioux Falls, S. D., nominated W. J. Bryan (Neb.) and Chas. A. Towne (Minn.) for pres. and vice pres....Middle-of-the-road populists nominate Wharton Barker (Pa.) for pres. and Ignatius Donnelly (Minn.) for vice pres., in convention in Cincinnati.
15—U. S. Senator W. A. Clark (Mont.) finding himself unable to hold the seat resigns.
21—U. S. supreme court decides Kentucky governorship contest in Beckham's favor on ground of no jurisdiction; 4 justices dissented....Gov. W. W. Read (La.) inaugurated....E. G. Rathbone, director general of posts in Cuba, suspended.
25—Virginia votes for constitutional revision to disfranchise negroes.
Jun 4—Oregon republicans carry state election.
12—U. S. Senator Geo. P. Wetmore (rep., R. I.) reelected....U. S. court of claims decides Rear Admiral Sampson to have been in command during sea fight with Cervera.
20—Republican national convention meets in Philadelphia; Senator Lodge, chairman; platform adopted.
21—Pres. McKinley unanimously renominated by republicans for pres.; Theodore Roosevelt, for vice pres.
28—Gov. Dole (Hawaii) inaugurated....Prohibitionists at Chicago nominate John G Woolley for pres., Henry B. Metcalf for vice pres.
Jul. 4—Democratic national convention at Kansas City; Jas. D. Richardson, chairman.
5—Wm. J. Bryan nominated by democrats for pres.; platform adopted.
6—Adlai E. Stevenson nominated by democrats for vice pres....Silver republicans in convention at Kansas City indorse Bryan's nomination.
12—Pres. McKinley formally notified of nomination at Canton, O.
16—Nat. League Republican clubs in session at St. Paul.
23—International surveyors locate Canada-Alaska boundary according to modus vivendi.
Aug. 1—Ex-Gov. Wolcott (Mass.) appointed ambassador to Italy.
4—E. V. Debs, social democrat presidential nominee, issues letter of acceptance.
8—Wm. J. Bryan and Adlai Stevenson notified of nomination at Indianapolis.
15—"Liberty congress" at Indianapolis; Geo. S. Boutwell (Mass.), chairman.
Sep. 4—Wm. W. Stickney (rep., Vt.) elected gov....Seth H. Ellis nominated for pres. by national union reform party.
8—Ex-Pres. Cleveland declines appointment as member of international board of arbitration under Hague treaty.
Oct. 3—Quadrennial convention of democratic clubs at Indianapolis.
4—Gov. W. W. Stickney (Vt.) inaugurated.
9—Trial by jury inaugurated in Cuba and writ of habeas corpus established.
Nov. 2—Roosevelt ends record-breaking campaign tour having traveled 21,209 miles and made 673 speeches in 8 weeks.
5—Cuban constitutional convention meets in Havana.
6—McKinley and Roosevelt elected pres. and vice pres. of U. S.; electoral vote 292; popular plurality, 877,718....O. O. Bacon (dem., Ga.) reelected U. S. senator.
23—Isthmian canal commission favors Nicaraguan route; estimated cost $120,000,000.
27—U. S. Senator J. T. Morgan (dem., Ala.) reelected.
Dec. 1—Pres. McKinley inaugurates civil service system in Philippines.
3—Pres. McKinley's annual message read on opening of 2d session of 56th congress.
5—Chas. A. Towne (Minn.) appointed U. S. senate.
6—Army reorganization bill passed by lower house of congress..Chas. R. Eagan restored to army and retired.
10—Oklahoma and Indian territories organize joint convention to unite on single form of government.
11—Gov. J. C. W. Beckham (Ky.) inaugurated.
17—Constitutional status of Porto Rico and Philippines argued in U. S. supreme court.
19—Grover Cleveland advises against attempt at democratic reorganization.
20—U. S. senate ratifies (55 to 18) Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

INDUSTRIAL.

Jan. 1—Indiana glass factories start up after 6 mos. idleness....Carnegie iron works in Pittsburgh resume operations, advancing wages of 10,000 men, increasing pay roll over $1,000,000 yearly....Pennsylvania railroad pensions 958 old employes.
15—United Mine Workers in national gathering at Indianapolis; John Mitchell re-elected president on 19th.
17—Chicago drainage canal (costing $33,000,000) opened....Large bridge building concerns consolidate; capital, $32,000,000.
Feb. 5—In Chicago 1,500 men defy contractors' new rules and walk out; during subsequent week number of strikers increases to 7,000.
16—Sheet steel mills of country combine at Pittsburgh; capital, $52,000,000.
Mar. 6—Over 96,000 men idle in Chicago.
26—Actual work on $36,000,000 underground rapid transit tunnel in New York begun.
30—Strike of 6,000 Chicago machinists settled.
Apr. 12—In Chicago, 200 union pickets attacked 30 nonunion workers; 17 men injured during riot.
23—Spring Valley (Ill.) Co.'s 5,000 coal miners ordered to strike.
26—Estimated 150,000 men and $25,000,000 capital made idle in Chicago by strikes.
May 3—Standard Oil Co. raises wages of 25,000 men 10 per cent. and reduces working hours.
7—In Chicago Judge Tuthill declares contract for county work invalid because of clause requiring exclusively union labor. ....In St. Louis 3,00 street car men strike.
15—Three strike sympathizers shot in St. Louis in fight with men who attempted to run street cars.
27—During 21 days of St. Louis street car strike 5 persons killed and 75 wounded.
28—St. Louis street car wrecked with dynamite.
Jun. 3—Boy killed and woman stripped and beaten for riding on St. Louis street car.
24—Traffic successfully resumed on all St. Louis street railway lines.
Jul. 2—St. Louis street car strike settled, both sides claiming victory....Wall paper trust dissolved.
7—Interstate commerce commission reports railroad mileage of 252,364 and number of employes at 925,924....Provision exports for fiscal year reach $180,000,000, breaking record.
26—Schooner Pretoria, largest wooden boat ever built (350 ft. long) launched at Bay City, Mich.
Aug. 16—International Typographical union, in session at Milwaukee, declares against indiscriminate boycotts.
17—Kentucky's manufacture of whisky reaches 21,789,722 gal. for fiscal year.
Sep. 16—Strike of Pennsylvania anthracite miners ordered.
21—Two killed and 10 wounded in strike riots at Shenandoah, Pa.; governor orders out troops....Glass chimney manufacturers concede wage advance of 6 per cent., ending strike of 14,700 employes.
Oct. 10—One man killed and several injured during attempt of strikers to close collieries at Shenida, Pa.
13—Anthracite miners in convention at Scranton decide to accept 10 per cent. wage increase offered by operators providing same rate hold till April, 1901; sliding scale abolished; other questions to be arbitrated.
25—Coal strike declared off, operators having agreed to 10 per cent. advance. Strike lasted 39 das. with 140,000 men out, entailing total loss of $10,000,000; 90 per cent. of anthracite mines had been tied up.
Nov. 7—Nine months' strike of 2,500 New York cigar makers ended by men resuming at old rates.
13—Indiana coal field idle on account of hoisting engineers' strike.
Dec. 8—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. telegraphers strike.

LYNCHINGS.

Jan. 5—Newport News, Va., W. W. Watt (white) shot; assault.
16—Near Henning, Tenn., Anderson Gause (colored); had aided escape of 2 murderers.
20—Fort Scott, Kan., George and Ed Meeks; murder.
26—Canon City, Col., Thos Reynolds, an escaped convict.
Feb. 10—Port Arthur, Tex., James Sweeney; had been acquitted on murder charge.
Mar. 3—Letohatchee, Ala., Jim Crosby (colored); had threatened revenge for lynching of friend.
23—Ripley, Tenn., Louis Rice (colored), for testimony given in murder trial.
24—Emporia, Va., O'Grady (white) and Walter Cotton (colored); murder.
Apr. 3—Near Perryville, Ga., Allen Brooke (negro); assault.
5—Ivor, Va., negro; started fire which wiped out the village.
21—Allentown, Pa., John Hughly and Ed Ames; attempted assassination of white people.
28—Marshall, Mo., Mindeo Chowgoe (colored); assault.
May 4—Douglas, Ga., Marshall Jones (negro); murder.
5—Near Geneva, Ala., unknown negro; assault of 12 yr.-old girl....Alaska miners lynch comrade to save trouble of guarding him as prisoner.
22—Pueblo, Col., Calvin Kimblern (negro); shot wife and murdered 2 children.
Jun. 2—Tutwiler, Miss., "Dago Pete" (negro); by negro mob; assaulted colored woman....Bridgeton, N. J., Smith Alvord tarred and feathered; said to have abused late wife.
4—Near Mississippi City, Ala., Askew and Ross (negroes); suspected of murder.
25—Near O'Brien, Fla., Jack Thomas (negro); attempted assault.
Jul. 6—Near Columbia, Ala., John Roe (negro); attempted assault.
27—Robert Charles, in New Orleans, for killing 2 policemen.
Aug. 13—Corinth, Miss., Jack Betts (negro); assaulted 10-yr.-old girl.
22—Akron, O., mob of 3,000 surrounded jail clamoring for a negro; officers fired, killing 2. Mob burned Columbia hall and blew up city building. Troops ordered to scene. Negro had assaulted 5-yr.-old white girl; was afterwards sentenced to life imprisonment.
29—Cheneyville, La., Thos. J. Ames (colored); murder.
Sep. 21—Ponchatoula, La., 4 negroes; charged with burglary.
23—Mansfield, O., 2 Dowie elders coated with tar and driven from town.
Oct. 2—Electric, Ala., Winfield Townsend (colored) burned at stake; attempted assault.
18—Elkton, Ky., Fratus Warfield (negro); attempted to enter house where white woman and child were only occupants.
23—Near Vicksburg, Miss., Gloster Barnes, colored wife murderer, by negro mob.
24—Liberty Hill, Ga., Jas. Guer and Jas. Callaway (colored); charged with firing into farmer's house.
Nov. 8—Near Coahoma, Miss., Lit Nabors (colored); murder.
15—Jefferson, Tex., 3 negroes taken from jail and hanged; murder.
16—Near Limon, Col., Preston Porter, Jr. (negro), burned at stake; murder of Louise Frost.
27—Near Lake City, Fla., Spencer Williams, desperate negro gambler.
Dec. 7—Near Ivanhoe, Va., Dan Long (negro); criminal assault.
16—Rockport, Ind., Bud Rowland and Jim Henderson (both colored); murder.
17—Rockport, Ind., John Rolla (colored); implicated in murder.
19—Arcadia, Miss., 2 negroes who robbed and burned trading boat and killed Thos. Thompson, its owner.
20—Gullport, Miss., negro named Lewis; murder.

NECROLOGY.

Jan. 7—McGlynn, Rev. Edw., Catholic priest and single-taxer, at Newburg, N. Y.; 62.
20—Ruskin, John, author and poet, at Brantwood, Eng.; 81.
21—Blackmore, Richard D., author "Lorna Doone," at Teddington, Eng.; 75.
22—Stockton, John Potter, ex-U. S. senator; at New York; 74.
Feb. 3—Goebel, William, governor de jure of Kentucky.
13—Wells, H. H., military governor Virginia in reconstruction days, at Palmyra, N. Y.; 77.
Mar. 2—Eppes, Sydney, congressman, of Virginia, at Washington.
4—Hennessy, Archbishop at Dubuque, Ia.; —.
6—Harmer, Alfred C., congressman (father of the house), at Germantown, Pa.; 75.
26—Stone, J. M., governor for 10 yrs. of Mississippi, at Holly Springs.
29—Sawyer, Philetus, ex-U. S. senator, at Oshkosh, Wis.; 82.
31—Gibson, Chas. H., ex-U. S. senator from Maryland, at Washington; 57.
Apr. 4—Bidwell, John, prohibition candidate for president in 1892, at Chico, Cal.
May 1—Munkacksy, celebrated painter, at Bonn, Austria.
7—Culberson, David B., ex-cong., at Jefferson, Tex....Willis, Richard Storrs, poet and writer at Detroit, Mich.; 84.
22—Hill, Nathaniel P., ex-U. S. senator, at Denver, Col.; 68.
Jun. 5—Crane, Stephen, American war correspondent, at Baden-Weller, Ger., 30.
16—Hoffecker, John Henry, cong., at Smyrna., Del.
Jul. 1—Philip, John W., rear admiral, at Brooklyn; 60.
9—Pennington, John L., ex-gov. of Dakota, at Oxford, Ala.; 75.
14—Gear, John Henry, U. S. senator from Iowa, and twice gov. of state, at Washington; 75.
22—Carr, Elias, ex-gov., in Edgecomb county, N. C.
31—Ridpath, John Clark, historian, at New York; 60.
Aug. 4—Cox, Jacob D., ex-gov. of Ohio, at Magnolia, Miss.; 70.
5—Pryor, Luke, ex-U. S. senator, at Athens, Ala.
12—Scott, Robt. Kingston, military gov. of South Carolina in reconstruction days and later civil gov., at Napoleon, O.
14—Huntington, Collis P., N. Y. millionaire and pres. Southern Pacific railway; 79.
16—Ingalls, John J., ex-U. S. senator, of Atchison, Kan., at Las Vegas Hot Springs,

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SPORTING.

Jan. 1—Orlando Stevens, of Ottumwa, Ia., makes new record in competition mile bicycle race at Los Angeles, Cal.; 1:59 1-3....Kid McCoy defeats Peter Maher in 6 rounds at Coney Island, N. Y.
9—Terry McGovern wins featherweight championship from Geo. Dixon in 8 rounds in New York.
Feb. 8—Corcoran makes new world's running record at South Bend, Ind.; 40 yds. in :04 3-5.
Mar. 29—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe special runs from Los Angeles, Cal., to Chicago (2,265 miles) in 57 hrs., 56 min.
Apr. 19—National and American league teams open baseball season.
May 3—Fred Gilbert kills 50 pigeons straight at 31 yds. at Springfield, Ill., new world's record—Lieut. Gibson wins Kentucky Derby at Louisville; 2:06¼.
11—Jeffries defeats Corbett in championship fight at Coney Island, N. Y., in 23 rounds.
23—Sydney Lucas wins American Derby at Chicago; 2:10½.
30—Pennsylvania university wins intercollegiate boat race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Wisconsin 2d.
Jul. 2—Von Zeppelin's airship travels 25 miles against headwind under perfect control of crew, at Berlin.
9—Peter Nissen, of Chicago, pilots boat through Niagara river rapids and whirlpool.
14—American athletes win 7 out of 10 events in finals for world's amateur championships at Paris.
17—Voter breaks world's record on circular course at Brighton Beach; 1:38.
20—Miss Bessie Anthony, of Evanston, Ill., wins woman golf championship of west ....W. K. Vanderbilt makes 160 m. in automobile in 3 hrs., 57 min.
23—Mrs. Jane Lindsay rides bicycle 1,500 m. in 6 dy. race in New York.
31—J. C. Myers swims from Alton, Ill., to St. Louis (27 m.) in 6 hrs....John Nelson defeats Michael in 20-m. bicycle race; 33:03 1-5.
Aug. 6—N. E. Backenstoss reaches Seattle from New York on bicycle; 81 das.
7—Cigar-shaped train breaks all records between Philadelphia and Baltimore, making 82 m. an hour.
14—Deutschland makes record transatlantic eastward run; 5 das., 11 hrs., 45 min.
24—Fitzsimmons knocks out Sharkey in fight at Coney Island, N. Y., in 2 rounds.
Sep. 4—Jacques Faure crosses English channel in balloon.
7—Denver wins Western Baseball league pennant.
18—Chicago wins American Baseball league pennant....Automobile in Chicago makes mile in 1:06, and 10 m. in 16:02.
25—Abbott trots mile in 2:03¼ at Terre Haute, Ind.
Oct. 4—Maxwell W. Long (New York) runs 440 yds. in 47 sec.
5—At Brockton, Mass., Harry Elkes breaks every tricycle record from 2 m. to the hour, making 30 m., 1,045 yds.
6—Cresceus makes new stallion trotting record at Cleveland; 2:04.
11—French aeronaut travels from Paris to Kiew, Russia (1,304 m.) in 36 hrs.
14—National league baseball season ends with Brooklyn leading.
15—Marguerite Gast (N. Y.) cycles 2,000 miles in 222 hrs., 5½ m., breaking outdoor long-distance records.
17—Lipton's challenge for America's cup accepted by New York Yacht club, races to be sailed Aug. 20, 22 and 24....John Nelson cycles 15 m. in 27:04 1-5 in Chicago.
24—Yale wins football championship by defeating Harvard 28 to 0 at New Haven.
Dec. 12—Oxford wins English football championship from Cambridge.
15—Harry Elkes and Floyd McFarland win 6-da. international bicycle race at New York by wheel's length; 2,628 m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jan. 16—National Live Stock assn. in session at Forth Worth, Tex.
Feb. 13—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt elected pres. of Nat. American Woman's Suffrage assn., at Washington.
14—M. L. Lockwood (Pa.) elected pres. of anti-trust conference in Chicago.
17—Daughters of American Revolution in 9th convention in Washington.
Mar. 4—Nat. Editorial assn. elects W. F. Parrett (Ia.) pres.
13—Rev. C. M. Sheldon begins week's effort to run Topeka (Kan.) Capital "as Jesus would do."
Apr. 21—Ex-Pres. Harrison presides over ecumenical conference on foreign missions in New York.
May 4—Smallpox closes churches, schools, etc., at Marshalltown, Ia.
17—Presbyterian gen ral assembly in 112th annual meeting at St. Louis.
21—Nat. Congress of Mothers, at Des Moines, Ia.
22—Methodist general conference in Chicago votes to admit women delegates.... Jas. M. Lynch (N. Y.) elected pres. of International Typographical union....Mrs. J. N. Crouse (Chicago) elected for 22d time pres. of Women's Baptist Home Mission society at Detroit.
30—Sam. Cupples and Robt. Brookings of St. Louis donate $5,000,000 to Washington university....Monument to union and confederate soldiers dedicated at Antietam.
Jun. 8—Mrs. Rebecca Lowe (Ga.) elected pres. of General Federation of Women's Clubs.
16—Failure of crops causes great suffering among Indians on Gila reservation in Arizona.
26—Lady Somerset reelected pres. of World's Women's Christian Temperance union, at Edinburgh....Tennessee supreme court decides women cannot practice law before courts of state.
Jul. 3—Gov. Roosevelt attends rough riders' reunion at Oklahoma City....International good roads congress, at Port Huron, Mich.
17—World's Christian Endeavor society reported as having 3,500,000 members; Pres. F. E. Clark reelected by convention at London....Mob wrecks Chinese laundry at Virden, Ill.
Aug. 14—Society of Army of the Philippines organized at Denver, Col.; Gen. Frances V. Greene elected pres.
27—G. A. R. reunion opens in Chicago.
28—Encampment of uniformed rank of Knights of Pythias inaugurated at Detroit, Mich....Nat. Beekeepers' assn. in 21st convention in Chicago.
29—Mayor Jas. G. Woodward, of Atlanta, Ga., impeached for intoxication....Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of Grand Army, Daughters of Veterans and ex-Prisoners of War hold business sessions in Chicago....American Bar assn. in session at Saratoga, N. Y.
30—Maj. Leo Rassieur (St. Louis) elected G. A. R. commander n chief....New cable opens direct communication between Germany and U. S....Ogden H. Fethers (Wis.) elected supreme chancellor Knights of Pythias.
Sep. 2—At St. Joseph Mich., 100 weddings break Sunday record.
22—F. P. Sargent reelected grand master of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, at Des Moines.
26—Gen. N. A. Miles elected commander in chief of Spanish war veterans....Jas. B. Howard sentenced to death for Goebel's murder, at Frankfort, Ky.
Oct. 2—American Bankers' assn. in annual session at Richmond, Va.
18—Galveston relief fund reaches $1,095,202.
Nov. 21—Nat. good roads convention in Chicago; W. H. Moore (Mo.) elected pres.
28—Geo. H. Phillips concludes successful corn corner deal in Chicago.

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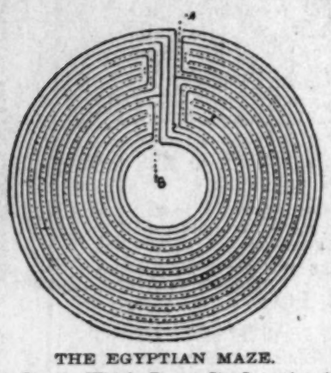
H. A. Mahood, of Philadelphia, the inveator of many puzzles, killed himself recently one week after he had worked two solutions to the "Egyptian maze," which- experts declared was not capable of being worked out.

Mahood had invented the puzzle himself, then he solved it just as he has solved hundreds of other puzzles. There was only one puzzle which he seemed unable to solve, and that was the puzzle of life. He worked out solutions to "the fifteen" and the



THE EGYPTIAN MAZE.
(A Puzzle Which Drove Its Inventor to Death by Suicide.)

"Egyptian maze," but he could figure out no solution to the great puzzle of human existence. He tried to solve the mystery of death, but the nearest he could come to it was by dying, and whatever he has discovered is only what every one must discover for himself without any assistance from the dead.

Mahood's master passion in life was the making and solving of puzzles. He invented several that were successful, but he had no concern for them except as long as they baffled him. When he had solved them he threw them aside, and others reaped the money that might have come to him from his inventions.

The physicians who held an autopsy on the body say the man had the "puzzle brain." His brain was found to be unlike that of other men. It was twisted into more mazes than the Gordian knot, as if from puzzling over the weird windings of the Egyptian maze the folds of the brain itself had twisted and bent in and out after the fashion of the puzzle blocks. The other morning he left his home and walked down-town to a Philadelphia hotel. He went into the writing-room and twice he worked out solutions to the Egyptian maze, which he carefully noted down on paper that he placed in his pocket. Then he went outside the door, where he put a pistol to his head and sent a ball crashing into his skull. The puzzle solver had worked on the puzzle of life. And he had given it up.

THE SCHOONER POLLY.

The Oldest American Ship in Active Service and One Having a Wonderful History.

The recent storm on the Atlantic coast, in which so many stanch vessels were lost, calls attention to the famous old schooner Polly, which was one of the more fortunate of the coasting fleet. The Polly is older than most men, for it was built in Amesbury, Mass., in 1805. If the hull timbers of the sturdy little 65-ton ship could speak they might tell many an exciting story of adventures on the salt seas, for they have seen nearly a century of active service. When the Polly had been off the stocks

THE SCHOONER POLLY.
(American Ship That Has Been in Service for Almost a Century.)

but seven years the second war with Great Britain broke out. The boat was then owned and commanded by Capt. Jeduthan Upton, a patriot, who fitted his tiny vessel up with cannon, put on board an armed crew of 20 men and started out as a privateer to prey on British shipping. A few months after the Polly was captured by his British majesty's ship Phoebe, of 44 guns. The captain and his men were taken to England, where they were imprisoned for seven months. The prize crew placed on board the Polly, however, revolted and went over into the service of the United States.

At the present time the Polly is owned and commanded by Capt. McFarland, of Calais, Me. For 90 years it has been known as one of the fastest sailing vessels on the north coast, and it can still show a clean pair of heels to many of its more modern rivals. It has been a long time since the Polly made a regular ocean voyage. It is now employed in trading between ports on the Maine coast.

A Country of Colleges.

In 1800 there were not more than 30 colleges and other institutions of higher education in the United States. At the close of last year there were 480, with a total of 12,000 professors and teachers.

SAVED BY AN EAGLE.

Mr. Buckham Preserves a Dainty Bit of Indian Folklore.

How Waukewa, a Kind-Hearted Child of the Forest, Was Rescued Just in the Nick of Time by a Noble Bird.

In the story of "Waukewa's Eagle," in St. Nicholas, James Buckham preserves the legend of an Indian lad who saved a wounded eaglet, and nursed it back to strength, and found, a year later, that in doing so he had cast his bread upon the waters.

The rivers were full of salmon, big, lusty fellows, who glided about his canoe on every side in an endless silver stream. Waukewa plunged his spear right and left, and tossed one glittering victim after another into the bark canoe. So absorbed in the sport was he that for once he did not notice when the head of the rapids was reached and the canoe began to glide more swiftly among the rocks. But suddenly he looked up, caught his paddle and dipped it wildly in the swirling water. The canoe swung sidewise, shivered, held its own against the torrent, and then slowly, inch by inch, began to creep upstream toward the shore. But suddenly there was a loud, cruel snap, and the paddle parted in the boy's hands, broken just above the blade! Waukewa gave a cry of despairing agony. Then he bent to the gunwale of his canoe and with the shattered blade fought desperately against the current. But it was useless. The racing torrent swept him downward; the hungry falls roared tauntingly in his ears.

Then the Indian boy knelt calmly upright in the canoe, facing the mist of the falls, and folded his arms. His young face was stern and lofty. He had lived like a brave hitherto—now he would die like one.

Faster and faster sped the doomed canoe toward the great cataract. The black rocks glided away on either side like phantoms. The roar of the terrible waters became like thunder in the boy's ears. But still he gazed calmly and sternly ahead, facing his fate as a brave Indian should. At last he began to chant the death song, which he had

WAUKEWA AND THE EAGLE.
(Floating Outward and Downward Through the Cloud of Mist.)

learned from the older braves. In a few moments all would be over. But he would come before the Great Spirit with a fearless hymn upon his lips.

Suddenly a shadow fell across the canoe. Waukewa lifted his eyes and saw a great eagle hovering over, with dangling legs, and a spread of wings that blotted out the sun. Once more the eyes of the Indian boy and the eagle met; and now it was the eagle who was master!

With a glad cry the Indian boy stood up in his canoe, and the eagle hovered lower. Now the canoe tossed up on that great swelling wave that climbs to the cataract's edge, and the boy lifted his hands and caught the legs of the eagle. The next moment he looked down into the awful gulf of waters from its very verge. The canoe was snatched from beneath him and plunged down the black wall of the cataract; but he and the struggling eagle were floating outward and downward through the cloud of mist. The cataract roared terribly, like a wild beast robbed of its prey. The spray beat and blinded, the air rushed upward as they fell. But the eagle struggled on with his burden. He fought his way out of the mist and the flying spray. His great wings threshed the air with a whistling sound. Down, down they sank, the boy and the eagle, but ever farther from the precipice of water and the boiling whirlpool below. At length, with a fluttering plunge, the eagle dropped on a sandbar below the whirlpool, and he and the Indian boy lay there a minute, breathless and exhausted. Then the eagle slowly lifted himself, took the air under his free wings, and soared away, while the Indian boy knelt on the sand, with shining eyes following the great bird till he faded into the gray of the cliffs.

The potato, hitherto grown as a tuber underground, is now being produced like fruit from the stem of the plant. The flavor of these potatoes is excellent.

She Tested the Report.

The Oskaloosa (Kan.) Independent recently reported a former citizen, Dr. W. H. Ridgeway, as dead at Topeka, whereupon the dead man wrote and said: "I went home and told my wife I was dead, and produced the copy of your paper as proof. While she is a good woman, and all that, she thinks your paper lied. And she showed the courage of her convictions by making me carry in a lot of coal and water. So, Mr. Editor, I may say that I am not dead, but I am mad."

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AFTER USING HARTONA

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HARTONA FACE WASH.

Hartona Face Wash will gradually turn the skin of a black person five or six shades lighter, and will turn the skin of a mulatto person perfectly white. The skin remains soft and bright without continual use of the face wash. One bottle does the work.

Hartona Face Wash will remove wrinkles, dark spots, pimples, blackheads, freckles, and all blemishes of the skin. You can regulate the shade of skin on neck, face and hands to any shade you wish. Full directions with each bottle.

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HARTONA NO-SMELL.

Hartona No-Smell will remove all smells and bad odors of the body; cures sore and aching feet, chafed limbs, etc.

Hartona No-Smell is a God-send to all persons suffering from disagreeable odors caused by perspiration of the feet, arm-pits, etc. Sent anywhere on receipt of price, 10 cents and 25 cents a package. Address all orders to

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Send us One Dollar, and mention this paper, and we will send you three large boxes of Hartona Hair-Grower and Straightener, two large bottles of Hartona Face Wash, and one large box of Hartona No-Smell. Goods will be sent securely sealed from observation.

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Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified, that I have moved from my old place of business 441 L street, n. w., to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. N. W., where we are prepared to do better satisfaction.

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.

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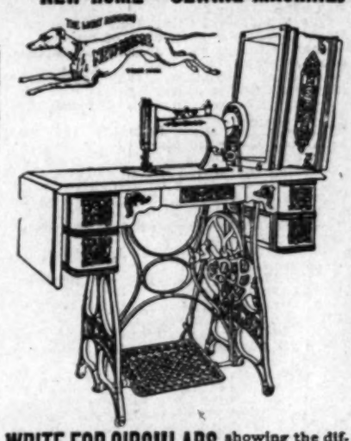

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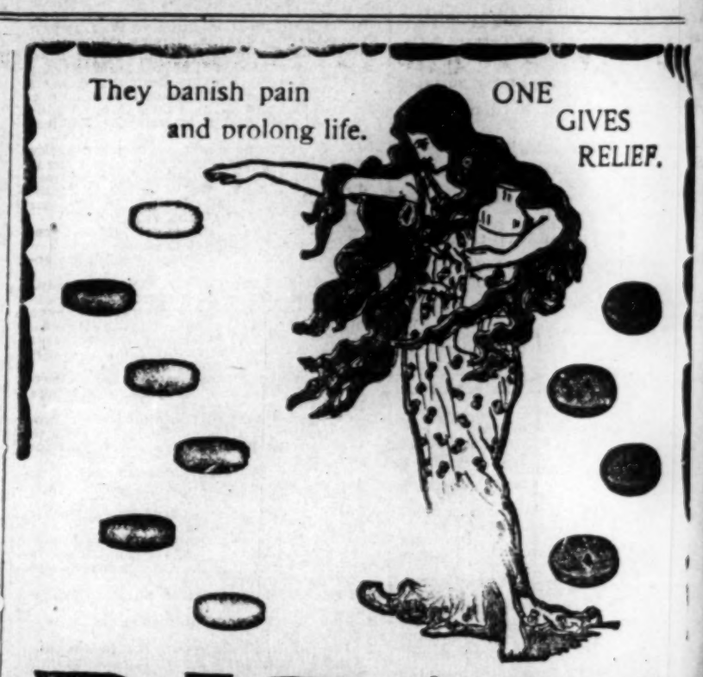

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No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style package containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. The best medicine ever made since the world was created.

L. C. Morison

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Foreign and Domestic Fruits & Produce

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Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.

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I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column, and any questions that they wished answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

Dorah. Make a good selection.

Mamie. If you know a thing be careful.

E. J. When you have made up your mind, please tell your friends.

Olie. What has become of your New Year's vows?

Molie. The Ladies' Home Journal is what you should read.

Rachel. When you have selected your colored Four Hundred let me know.

R. M. Never be actuated by prejudice or jealousy.

Delia. Never accept valuables unless you are engaged and certain of marriage.

Amelia. This is a year of doubts. Some marriage are successful.

Etta. Don't imitate, be original by all means. Don't desire a thing because you see other girls with it. Marrying for spite doesn't bring you anything.

M. T. The society of young people is so different from what it used to be.

R. O. In reply to your letter of Jan. 30th, in which you stated that the Lotus Club did not discriminate, you are mistaken. Many of its members are dead and a few of them went insane.

Ida. Society is not what it used to be. All girls think about now is dress. Some of them have diamonds on the brain.

Bell. Card parties may be enjoyed by some. But the girl who professes to follow the rules of her church will not encourage such.

E. H. You acted sensiable. Never permit a person to think that you are in need of his company.

The man that walks beside a lady with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth hasn't much respect for her and the girl is not brave if she permits it.

There are certain rules governiug society that should be followed.

M. T. Don't crave for jewelry that your pocket will not allow you to purchase.

B. P. Read good books and go in educated society. To associate with people who loves nothing but frolic will not benefit you.

Whatever you wear let it be the best.

Nothing is more pleasing to the eye than polite manners.

Good manners in man or woman will make up for the place in polite society.

Familiarity will often breed contempt.

Do your duty to your parents and speak evil of no one.

See that your bottons are sewed on your clothes.

Be thoughtful in all that you say.

It is all folly to make vows on New Years' Day.

Lilie. Be not deceived in your friends. You can tell what they are by their actions.

It is unwise to put so much power in the hands of one woman. A woman with a little authority overdoes the thing.

You often desert old friends for the new ones.

Conscience sometimes makes us return to our old friends.

Etta. It is true, that "old tunes are the sweetest and old friends are the best."

R. I. Patent leather shoes are injurious to the feet. You cannot wear them constantly without injury to your feet.

Always wear the best whatever you do.

N. T. A fickle minded person is unworthy of belief.

A person who will agree to one thing today and another thing tomorrow is not a good companion.

Rosa. It is best to do yonr duty as you can. You should not place too much confidence in those who are untruthful.

Isa. True nobility can only be found in an honest person. A girl that is never satisfied will make a poor wife.

Essie. This is an age in which the educated and the industtious girl will win. Without education you are behind in this age.

R. M. T. It is bad policy to commit yourself in a letter. Not even to your betrothed. "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip." In writing let it be so that any third party may read it without embarrassment to you.

There are times when people talk too much. Be wise and discreet.

Never take advantage of one because he is obligated to you.

True womanhood is a man's jewel.

T. I. In speaking of those in whom you are not particularly interested, say nothing to their detriment.

Soda. The young man who imagines that a girl belongs to him without the proper authority should be shown the front door. Never allow a man to get that opinion of himself.

Dela. You are perfectly right when you returned the present. Its acceptance would have been decidedly unwise.

D. M. Dress doesn't make the man or woman. It only gives you an acceptable appearance.

Persons who have articles for this column are requested to send them in before Monday's of each week. All questions will be properly answered by the editor.

S. N. Don't imagine because some people flatter you into the belief that you are pretty that it is really a fact. It is the weak mind that entertains flattery or allow himself to be flattered.

It is the knave who attempts to flatter you.

CAUGHT BY AN ICEBERG.

For Three Weeks a Big Steamer Was Carried Along Safely in a Cradle of Ice.

Wrecked by an iceberg in one of the strangest of manners is the story of the steamer Whitelaw, ten days out of Belfast for New Brunswick.

The propeller shaft had broken and the screw had dropped into a mile of water. Helpless, the vessel rolled and pitched on the long swells of the Atlantic. There was fog. Then came wind and then drifting, day after day. On the sixth day, there was fog again, and suddenly out of the white mist

CARRIED BY AN ICEBERG.

rose the whiter outlines of an immense iceberg.

There was no time to lower boats. The huge mass was overshadowing the vessel, when all at once it grated and grounded hard and fast on an underlying shelf of ice. Fast in this ice cradle the vessel drifted southward day after day, the crew expecting an overhanging cliff of ice to fall and crush the vessel or to have the whole ice mass "turn turtle."

But nothing happened. Only the steady southward drift of berg and steamer followed, and day by day, as warmer seas were encountered, the ice mass grew smaller.

For three weeks the huge iceberg dwindled, until, as it tilted, the Whitelaw was lifted out of the water. From this pinnacle the crew finally attracted the attention of the Cyrus, of Hamburg. Scarcely had the crew deserted the imprisoned ship when the berg turned on its side, carrying the Whitelaw down.

WOLF AND MAN FIGHT.

Whirling Process Adopted by Latter Left Both Dizzy and Rendered Them Hors de Combat.

Sam Vassar, a popular ranchman near Goodland, Kan., had an adventure with a wolf the other day which probably would have ended seriously had it not been for the ranchman's great strength and nerve. Vassar was looking for strayed cattle on the range and saw a wolf leave its den among the rocks along the creek. He started for the den to cut off the wolf's retreat, but the animal saw him, and in the race for the den the man and the wolf arrived at the same time. As the wolf was disappearing in its den Vassar caught it by the tail and after an effort dragged it into the open.

Vassar then commenced to turn on his heel and swing the wolf in a circle. He whirled around in this manner un-

GIVING IT A WHIRL.

til he was dizzy and his arms almost tired out from holding the huge animal, when he stepped on a loose stone and fell. The wolf was also dizzy from the whirl and lay in a heap where it had fallen. It had almost recovered consciousness and was making feeble efforts to regain its equilibrium when Vassar crawled over to it and stabbed it to death with his pocketknife.

Vassar was so exhausted he could not move from the spot and was found there an hour later by his friends and taken home.

ROUTED BY CANNON.

Hailstorms Vanquished by the Employment of Gunpowder.

United States Consul at Lyons, France, Tells of Grape Owners' Experiments—One Big Gun Will Protect 75 Acres.

John C. Covert, United States consul at Lyons, France, has made an interesting report to the state department regarding the use of cannon in France to prevent the destruction of grapes by hailstorms.

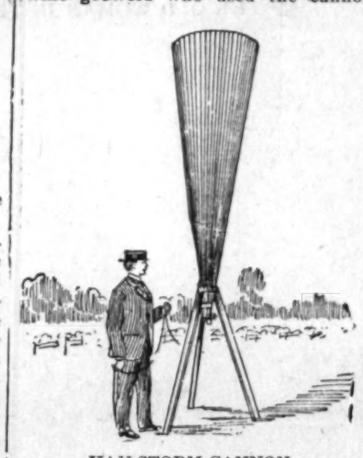
Mr. Covert describes his visit to the towns of Denice and Bois d'Oinget to see how the grape owners vanquished their most dreaded enemy—the hail.

Consul Covert says: "Two long cannons were displayed in each place, almost identical in shape. Each gun is of the shape of an inverted cone, the opening at the mouth being 28½ inches wide. It is planted upon a tripod three feet high. The gun itslf is six feet six inches high above the tripod. It is made of thin boiler iron. At its base is a forged breech, which holds a forged iron block.

"In the center of this block is an aperture six inches long, about the size of a large dynamite cartridge, in which is placed a metallic cartridge containing 80 grams of blasting powder, wadded with a cork and tamped like an ordinary miner's blast. It is discharged by a needle on a lever attached to the base of the forged iron holder.

"The detonation is very loud. As soon as the lanyard is pulled flame is visible at the mouth of the gun, followed immediately by a wreath of smoke. A shrill whistling sound immediately follows the firing of the cannon and is heard for 14 seconds. At a distance this whistling is much louder than near the gun. I am told that it travels at a speed of 330 metres per second—4,620 metres in 14 seconds, which is nearly 2½ miles. During the firing a few drops of rain fell."

"I interviewed from 20 to 30 large wine growers who used the cannon



HAILSTORM CANNON.
(Gun Used to Vanquish Wind and Hail in France and Italy.)

last summer. They were all emphatic in their belief in the efficacy of fighting hail with gunpowder. They said that if the weather were hot and they saw the clouds forming, they prepared for a charge. If the clouds were moving rapidly their direction was changed or the movement was stopped by the firing. They were torn asunder and broken into shreds, and a copious fall of rain soon followed.

"In localities where great losses from hail have been incurred every summer the cannon were used last summer, and no hail fell. Two or three miles distant, where no cannon were fired, the hail was very destructive. One cannon protects nearly 75 acres of land.

"The expense of equipping a shooting station is:

One cannon	$25 00
Cabin for cannoneer	10 00
Ten cartridge case	6 00
Ramrod	10
A needle	10
Horn and lantern for signaling	1 90
Freight	1 90
Total	$45 90

"The cost of operating a gun for 500 shots, not including labor, is $15.50.

"An agricultural paper announces that a vast defensive alliance has been formed in the French Alps, including the grape growers of five departments, for the purpose of buying cannon and powder for war against the hail next summer. The grape growers everywhere believe in the cannon.

"In 1899 2,000 cannon were engaged in cloud shooting in Italy. Last year the number had swelled to 15,000. The Italian government goes so far in recognizing the efficacy of the cannon as to furnish powder to grape growers at three cents per pound.

"The director of the Agricultural Societies of the Southeast of France says in his report that 'we cannot conclude that in all cases the use of cannon will afford complete protection, but it is undeniable that the results obtained are most interesting and give veritable hopes for the future.'

"Before the present improved destroyers were in use vine growers shot powder from a sheet iron case fixed in a strong box in the trunk of a tree. In some parts of France they rang, and still ring, church bells, believing that the vibrations in the atmosphere affected the elements."

For the Good of Young Men.

The first Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1844 by George Williams. There are now 1,429 associations in North America alone, with 230,000 members. The American associations own and occupy 344 buildings of their own and their total property is valued at $20,000,000.

EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Reports That He Has Embraced the Christian Faith Not Founded on Reliable Testimony.

Stories are afloat concerning the alleged conversion of the Chinese emperor to Christianity, but it is impossible to trace the reports to authentic sources. Missionaries are unable to corroborate what it is most devoutly hoped is true. It is certain that since the flight of the court the emperor has had no opportunity of hearing Christian teaching.

The probable origin of the report has been deciphered in the imperial palace, where foreign visitors, including Herbert F. Squiers, secretary of the United States legation, found translations of foreign religious works, the Bible and various doctrinal expositions, Protestant and Catholic, among them.

HIS MAJESTY KWANG HSU.
(Emperor of China and a Close Student of the Scriptures.)

The visitors jumped to the conclusion that the emperor had adopted Christianity, but those who are better informed know that the emperor studied the Christian doctrines for the sake of information, with the same purpose that he investigated all foreign civilizations and religions. In this course he was urged on by the reform leaders, led by Kang Yu Wei.

It is well known that when the empress dowager received a costly Bible as a present from the foreign missionary board she returned thanks, but had it distinctly understood that this did not imply her acceptance of Christianity. No edict of the emperor mentions Christianity.

Li Hung Chang, who was ill recently, is better and is able to reply to inquiry as to whether he had heard of the emperor's reported conversion. He said he had heard nothing of the sort.

QUEEN MARY'S GHOST.

It Was Heard in London Tower Christmas Eve, Which Presages Death in British Royalty.

The ghost of Mary, Queen of Scots was heard in the bloody tower of London tower on Christmas eve, and this, according to tradition, means the death of the queen of England. The story was circulated Christmas day by a guard, who claims he heard a long wail followed by the sound of footsteps. Three times was the performance repeated, and the guard, who promptly investigated the matter, could find no cause for the sounds. It is said that the spirit of the Scottish queen has made itself heard just before the death of every monarch of England since the time of Elizabeth. Every effort is being made to keep a knowledge of the rumor from Queen Victoria. Queen

QUEEN MARY'S GHOST.
(Report Says It Was Heard Recently in the Bloody Tower.)

Mary was beheaded on February 8, 1587. On May 15, 1567, she had married Bothwell, the murderer of Lord Darnley, her second husband, and just one month thereafter she was seized and forced to abdicate in favor of her son. She escaped and fled to England, where Elizabeth confined her first at Carlisle and then in other castles. When she was led to the block she bore up bravely, and, although only injured a little by the first blow of the ax, she made no outcry or showed any other sign of fear. Three blows were required to dispatch her. It is said that Queen Elizabeth never recovered her composure after the death of Mary, and thus just before the death of Elizabeth the ghost of the Scottish queen was heard wailing in the tower. This visitation, so tradition runs, has always been repeated when an English monarch is about to die.

Growth of American Banking.

Up to 1791 there were but three banks in the United States with an aggregate capital of $2,000,000. Last year there were 3,651 national banks in the country, and the total capital invested in banks of all kinds in the United States amounts to almost $8,000,000,000.

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SUSAN CAUGHT JIM.

How a Mountain Girl Brought an Old Lover to Time.

By a Pretty Little Feminine Scheme the Big But Bashful Fellow Was Nerved to Do What He Most Wanted To.

The best looking girl in the Pine mountain country was Susan Natter and Susan was extremely, not to say foolishly, fond of Jim Davis, a young man who was my chief timberman in the season, and who owned and conducted a good farm in the river bottom as a side issue, says the New York Telegram. Jim was the catch of the mountains, and, like other men in that happy class, he was careless and stood a fair chance of losing what ought to be his because he was too sure of it. Susan was just the girl for him, but he had almost worn out her patience by his dillydallying policy, and one day I thought the end had surely come, and it was all up with Jim, who was a favorite of mine, as the winner of the Susan stakes.

"I want to see the best dress pattern you've got in the store, colonel," she said to me as I sat out in front of the commissary one day, "and bein' mighty pertickler, I want you to wait on me," she added, with a smirk not usual to Susan.

"Oh, indeed," I said, chaffingly, going around behind the counter, "something must be going to happen."

"I reckon thar is," she admitted frankly.

"Good for you," I laughed, "and I'm glad that Jim has got to his senses at last."

"Jim," she sniffed, disdainfully "Tain't Jim ez fer ez I know."

"Not Jim!" I almost shouted, for Jim was my choice for her. "Not Jim? Well, who is it?"

"Oh, that's for me to know and you to find out, colonel," she laughed, provokingly, and gave me no further satisfaction. She bought the goods and

"THAT'S FOR ME TO KNOW."

went away, and two hours later Jim came in from work and said he was going over the mountains that night with one of the Martin girls to a dance.

"By the way, Jim," I said, "did you know Susan Natter was going to get married?"

"Thunderation, colonel, no!" he blurted out. "Ner she ain't, is she?"

"I guess she is. I sold her a wedding dress this afternoon, and she told me she was."

"Who's she goin' ter marry, colonel?" he asked, anxiously.

"I don't know. She wouldn't tell me."

"Well, she'll tell me, colonel," he said, with the lines getting hard across his face and little wrinkles of doubt and fear showing between. Jim was facing a possibility that had never presented itself to him in its full strength. He went out of the store and up the road leading to old man Natter's place. The next morning he stopped at the store on his way to work.

"Did you find out who it was?" I asked him at once, for I was interested more than he had been.

"Course I did," he answered, with confidence.

"Who is it?"

"Me," and he laughed the short laugh of the man who had been made to do what he knew he should have done and what he most wanted to do.

"Oh," I exclaimed, "is that it?" And later I discovered that Susan had devised a pretty little feminine scheme to bring Jim to the point, and by my unwitting, but by no means unwilling, assistance, she had succeeded fully.

"I wish I could live at grandma's all the time," said little Mabel, after being corrected by her mother for disobedience.

"Why so?" asked her mother.

"'Cause," replied Mabel, "I don't have to mind a word she says."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Bellar's Drug Store, 16th & M sts. n.w
W. Bishop Johnson Jr., 12th & R sts. n.w.
W. S. Smith, 7th and Pomeroy, n. w.
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Nathan Sprague was convicted in the Police Court on Tuesday, charged by a young white girl with indecent assualt. Mr. Sprague testified that he had said nothing to the young girl out of the way. Judge Scott fined Mr. Sprague $300.00. He was represented by Justice E. M. Hewlett, while Mr. Alexander Mullowney represented the government.

Mrs. Scott, the mother of Miss Lizzie E. Scott died Wednesday afternoon at 12 2 30'clock. Mrs. Scott has been sick some time.

Mrs. S. D. Milton who has been so critically ill, is improving.

The mother of Miss Alice Shorter was hurried last Sunday from Galbraith chapel.

The Philadelphia Press of Monday says, that William Pride, colored, wh has been giving instrel shows in different towns o the eastern shore of Maryland was shot in the left breast Saturday evening at Salisbury by a member of his own company. Pride is said to be in a critical condition and his recovery is doubtful. The assailant escaped.

PEN AND PENCIL CLUB.

Election of Officers and a Collation

The Pen and Pencil Club, composed of men engaged n newspaper and other literary work, met Thursday evening of this week in the apartments of Mr Henry P. Slaughter, 1706 Tenth St., n. w. It being the occasion for the annual election of officers, much interest was manifested. After the discussion of the constitution and the partaking of a toothsome luncheon, the following officers were elected: President, L. M. Hershaw; first vice-president, R. W. Thompson; recording secretary, W. T. Menard; corresponding secretary, Robert Pelham, jr.; treasurer, Henry P. Slaughter; Governing board; Paul Laurence Dunbar, chairman; A. L. Manley, S. E. Lacey, W. L. Houston, Paul H. Bray.

This organization is composed of some of the brainiest young men of the country, and is destined to wield a powerful influence for the good of the race.

Besides these mentioned, others present were: Thomas H. R. Clarke, John F. Smith, John H. Paynter, H. Y. Arnett, F. N. Maaley, W. L. Pollard, Alphonso Stafford. . . C. Simmons, Thomas W. Allen.

Prof. J. Thomas Butler presented a well thoughtful and well written paper at the Congessional Lyceum Lincoln Memorial Church, Sunday afternoon last. In the discussion of "The Negro Woman and Her Influence Upon the Political, Social and Economic Advancement of the Race," he said in part; There was one evil that fastened itself upon American soil, that came wafted like the germs of some virulent disease upon the midnight air and unconsciously inculated merican society with its venom and permeated the Sunny South with its virus. That evil was slavery. It is from this bondparent that the negro woman, of whom we are to speak today, must be drawn; it is the woman freed from this hydra-headed monster of whom we are to contemplate. When we think of the heterogeneous mass of filth and human depravity by which she was environed, when we think of how in her setler helplessness, she became an easy victim to the social leprosy of the age, she stands today the moral the wonder of the world. Prof. Butler's paper was hardly more interesting than the very "warm" discussion which followed: Miss Maria Madre opened the debate in support of the paper, followed by Lieut. Gaithers who supported the essayist in part. He said that when he was in New York City last fall so far as costumes were concerned, he could scarcely distinguish the woman from the men. Messrs. E. J. Davison, Isaac Nutter, R. H. Scott delivered very learned addresses more or less in favor of the milder sex. The next to rise was Miss Ida Gibbs of the High School. She paid the essayist a glowing compliment and turning to three or four gentlemen who had spoken said; "If you learned gentlemen will come down out of the "clouds" I think you would be able to discuss this vital subject" As the applause brought forth by Miss Gibbs' thrust was subsiding the choir recognized a tall figure in the rear. It was Prof. Gregory of Tennessee. He was comparing the size of male and female brains, etc, when the chair was quietly advised that Miss Mattie Bowen was present and would evidently look after Prof. Gregory and the other gentlemen who proposed the paper. Miss Bowen arose and literally "roasted" the "young lords of creation," in general and the Professor in particular. She was heartily applauded and at the close of the exercises the young gentlemen tumbled over each other to congratulate her. The discussion was closed by Rev. Charles D. Morris, of Boston, Mass., who delivered an eloquent address in support of the contentions of the essayist. A vote of thanks was tendered all who took part in the exercises.

Tomorrow afternoon 3 o'clock, Hon. J. P. Green, United States Stamp Agent, Post Office Department, will address the Lyceum, subject: All the Young Men and Women of the Race Acquiring Real and Persona Property in Proportion to Their Educational, Financial, Iudustrial Advantages."

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Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnette Chaines, $7 up to $16; all the latest styles.
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches, $2.50 up to $25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb-bell Sleeve Buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, $2.00 warranted for 5 years' wear.
Gent' Diamond Sleeve Buttons, $5 up; a little gem in each button.
Gent' Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
Solid Solid Thimbles, 25c.
Solid Silver Teaspoons, from $4.00 half dozen up.
Ladies' Silver Watches, $4 and $5.

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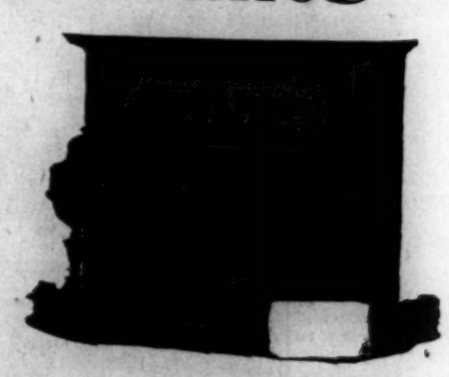

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